

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

Devoted to the construction and operation of better grain, feed and field seed handling plants.

In This Number

Seedsman Need Anti-Weed Campaign

Unethical Methods of Developing
Business

Cleaning Profitable This Year

Oregon Clover Conference

Wisconsin Seed Meeting

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To Differentiate Screenings from
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Farmers Nat'l Grain Corporation to Be
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Avoid Credit Losses on Feed Sales

Chicago May Trade in Feed Futures

Car Distribution Rules

Better for Grain Dealers to Operate
Own Trucks

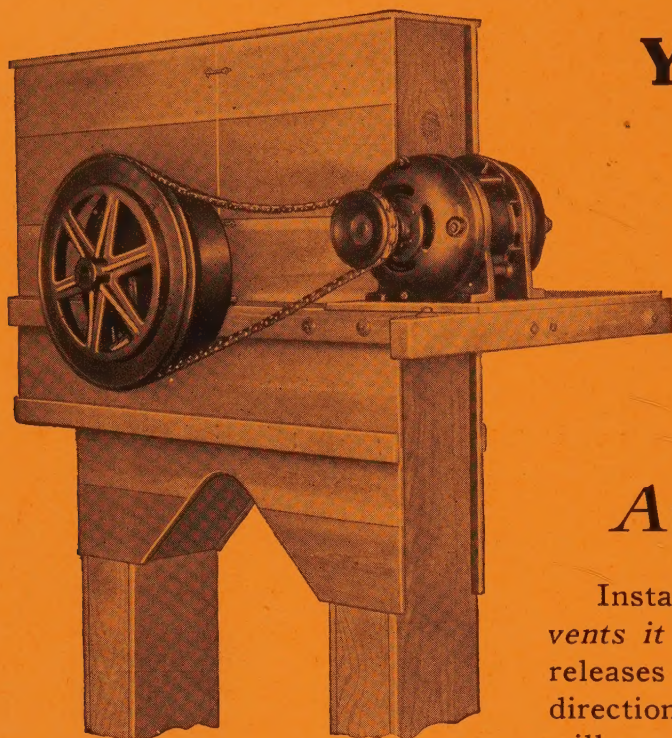
Attack on Federal Appeal Board of
Review

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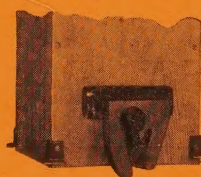
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HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Basley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.*
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Southwestern Terminal Elevtr. Co., public storage.
Union Equity Exchange, grain merchants.*

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Uhlmann Grain Co., expt., futures, consignments.

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Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.*
Lawless Grain Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
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Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
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Scouler-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.*
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Uhlmann Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Uppike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., consignments-futures.*
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Ryon Grain Co., grain, beans, produce.*

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Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
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Cowan Grain Co., grain, mill feed, seeds, hay.*
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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Mid-State Grain Co., The, grain & feed mchts.
Winters Grain Co., grain merchants.
(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co., milling wheat and corn.*
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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Rumsey, Moore & Co., consignments.*

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*
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Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
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*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Grain Exchange Members.

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Eberhardt-Simpson Grain Co., mchts. wh. & Coarse gr.*
Smoot Grain Co. operate Salina Terminal Elevator.*

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Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Geo. C. Martin Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Schwarz Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Custenbolder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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Jones Grain & Elevator Co., C. E., consignments.
Kelly Grain Co., Edw., mlg. wheat a specialty.
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Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wh., coarse gr., mill feeds.
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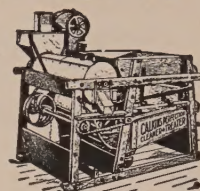
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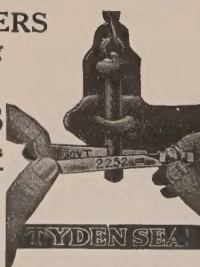
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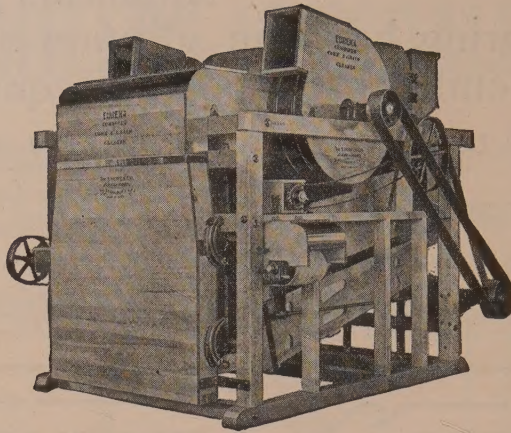
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For handling corn with cobs direct from the sheller, also to re-run corn and to clean wheat, barley and oats without changing screens. Turning a valve diverts the grain to that set of sieves which you desire to use.

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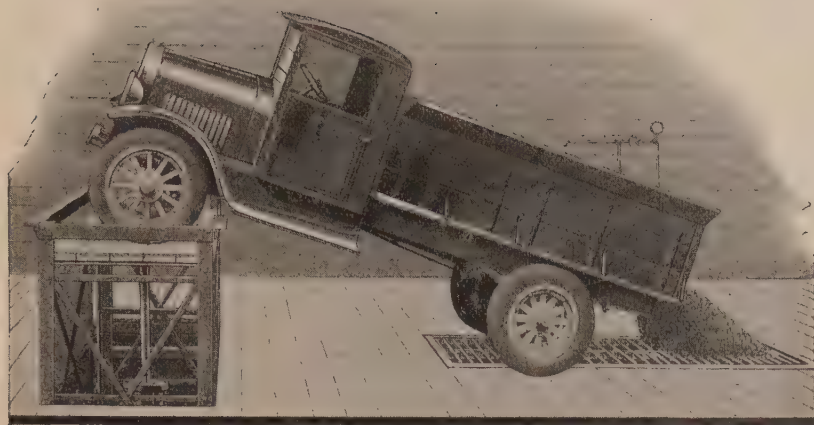


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Built like a steel bridge a Kewanee is a permanent improvement that will last as long as your elevator. *Every part is oversize and over-strong.* Actually they are

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ALL STEEL TRUCK LIFT

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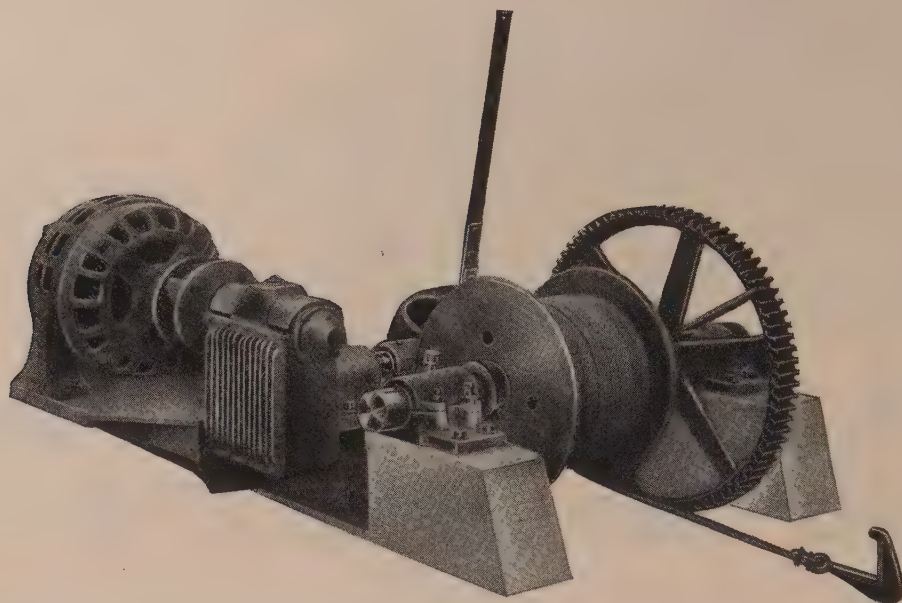
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WINTER'S *Direct-Connected* GEARED CAR PULLER *For Heavy Duty—5 to 25 Cars*

For highest pulling efficiency on 5 to 25 cars, WINTER'S CAR PULLER is designed to transmit all of the power from the motor to the load—and to do this without any loss.

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By a cable reaching from the lever to the track, one man can operate as he watches the movement of the cars.

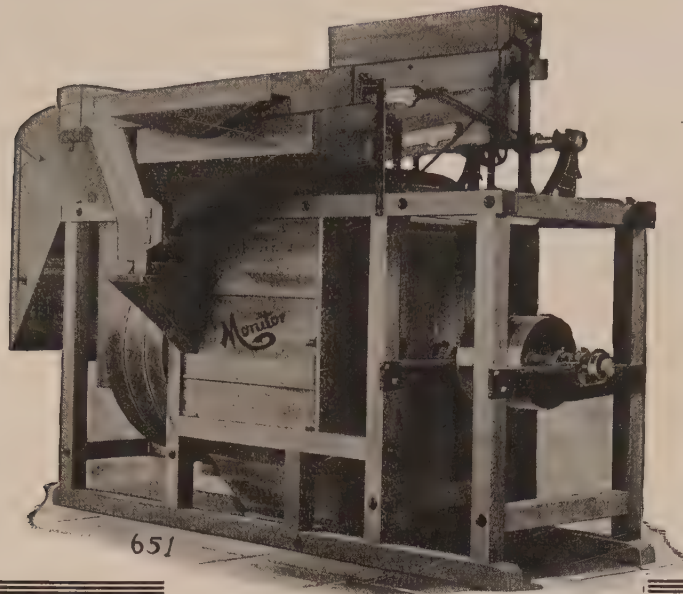
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It will clip oats, clean up a rusty lot, remove dust and put the oats in the money class.

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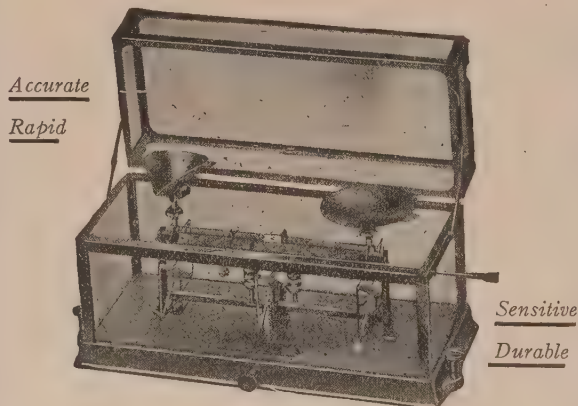
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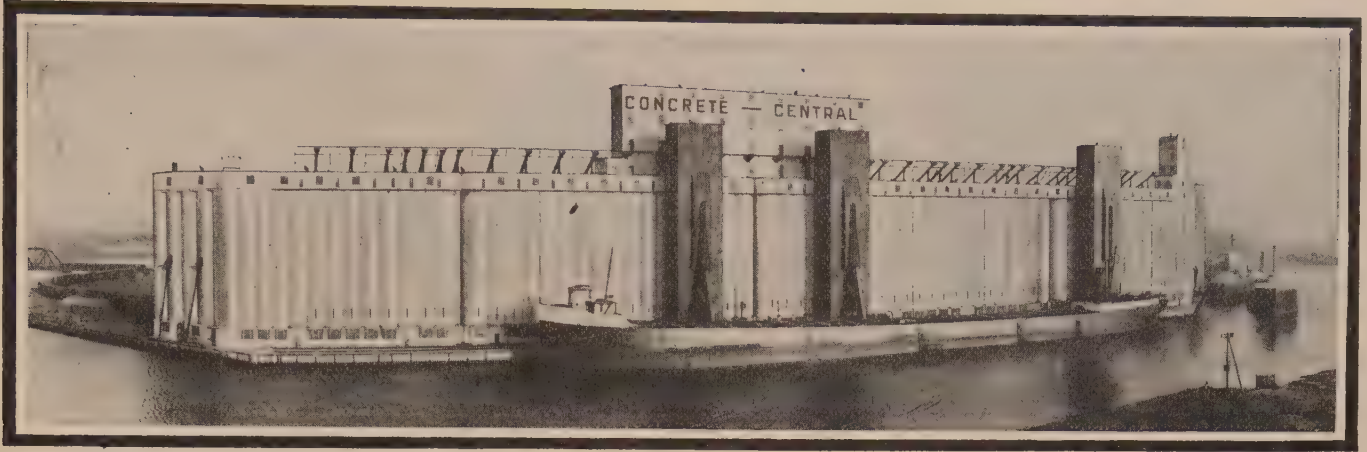
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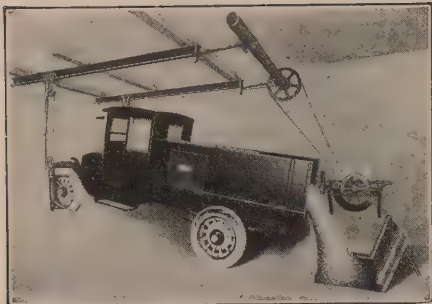
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Specializing in
Building and Repairing
Country Elevators

3321 Shawnee Ave. Des Moines, Ia.

A. F. ROBERTS

**ERECTS
FURNISHES**

Elevators
Corn Mills
Warehouses
Plans
Estimates
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SABETHA, KANSAS

Western Engineering Co.

610 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.

Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Every time you mention the
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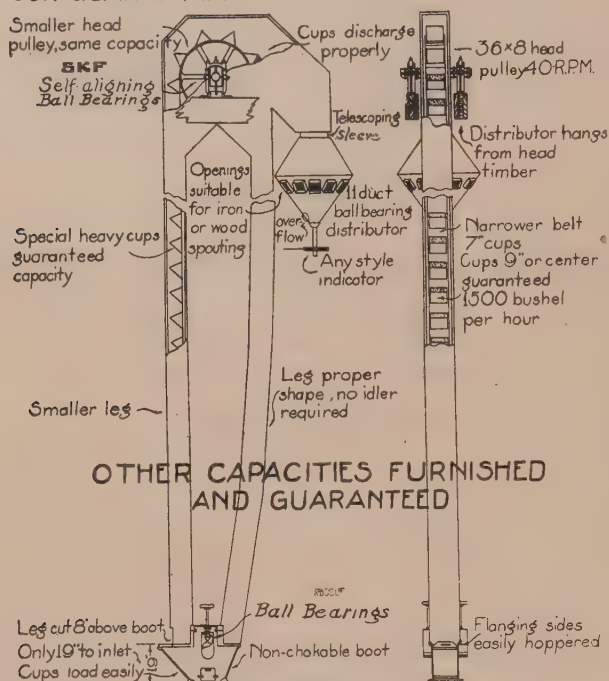
to an advertiser, you
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Magic Grain Dump Co.
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GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

OUR GUARANTEED CAP. ELEVATOR LEG



OTHER CAPACITIES FURNISHED AND GUARANTEED

WHITE STAR CO.
WICHITA KANS.Tell us what you need for your elevator
and we will tell you where to get it.

Younglove Construction Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
Wood or Fireproof Construction**"If Better Elevators are Built
They will STILL be Youngloves"**SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof418 Iowa Bldg.,
Sioux City, IowaBox 1172
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Construction Co.
Board of Trade, IndianapolisDesigners and Constructors
of the better class of grain elevators
—concrete or wood

CRAMER BUILT

elevators have won the confidence of discriminating grain dealers for long and economical service.

W. H. CRAMER
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Plans and Specifications Furnished

The Star Engineering
CompanySpecialists In
Grain Elevator ConstructionOur elevators stand every test
Appearance, Strength, Durability
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Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

ELEVATORS—FEED MILLS
WAREHOUSES
CHALMERS & BORTON

720 Pioneer Trust Bldg. KANSAS CITY, MO.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres. L. W. Ledgerwood, Sec.
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Designers and Builders

Modern Mills, Elevators
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SPRINGFIELD, MO.E. H. CRAMER Designer and Builder
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505 Webster Bldg. Hammond, Ind.
SHEET METAL WORK
Grain Elevators a SpecialtyRead the Advertising pages.
They contain many stories of interest.
The *Grain Dealers Journal* presents only reputable concerns.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.



PLOUGHING the seven seas . . . through the tempestuous north Atlantic or over the glassy surface of the southern Pacific . . . grimy freighters or greyhounds of the ocean . . . ships of all nature . . . carry grain . . . in many instances loaded from the elevators built by The M. A. Long Company, the builders of the most recent and modern terminal grain elevators on the entire Atlantic Coast.

Adept in the use of moving forms for rapid and economical concrete construction, The M. A. Long Company serves a long list of clients. They include grain elevators and kindred projects. No contract is too large or too small. We invite invitations to bid.

Seldom is a grain elevator contract awarded without inviting The M. A. Long Company to bid on construction.

The **M. A. LONG** *Co.*
Engineers and Constructors

10 West Chase Street

ALLENTOWN

Baltimore, Maryland

CHICAGO

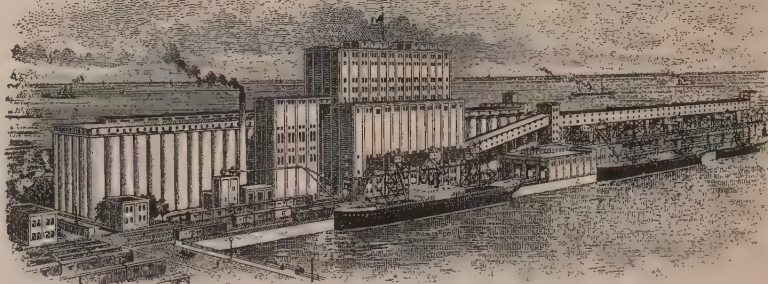
WASHINGTON

Grain
Elevators


*Send to Department
M. & E. for this
portfolio of inter-
esting photographs
which visualize, for
you, the scope of
our work.*



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

W. R. SINKS,
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ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

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Saskatchewan Pool Elevator No. 7

Port Arthur, Ont.

*Largest single Elevator Contract ever awarded, recently
erected by us in record time*

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.
Fort William, Ontario Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



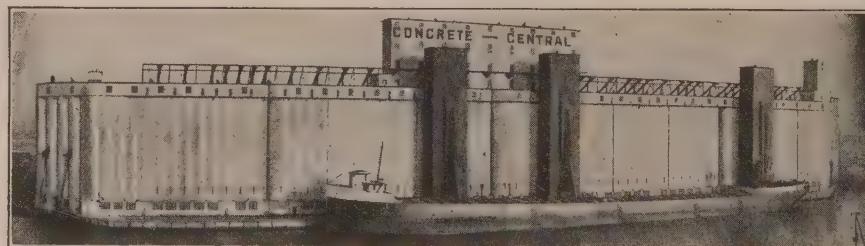
FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain Elevator
Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Mill and Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo,
N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.



International Milling Company

Buffalo, New York

Capacity 2,300,000 Bushels

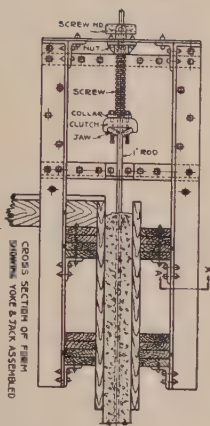
Another storage unit is now under construction by us which will make total capacity 3,500,000 bushels.

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



SELL or RENT Form Lifting JACKS

Grain Elevators, Silo
Coal Pit Construction
Blue Prints Furnished

Nelson Machine Co.

Waukegan, Illinois

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Always look good *WHEN THEY ARE NEW*. Have yours designed and have your construction supervised so that it will look good and be good—year after year.

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade

468 Bd. of Trade Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.

IT PAYS TO PLAN BEFORE YOU BUILD

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors

Fort William, Ont.

Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd.

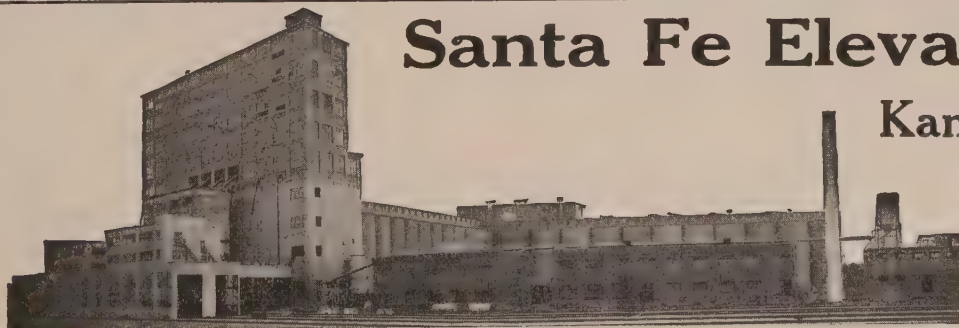
2,500,000 Bu. Elevator

Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years ahead—an advance we propose to maintain.

Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.



Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

460 St. Helen Street, Montreal
17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

NORTH DAKOTA—Three elevators to be sold cheap for quick disposition. Address Gross Grain Co., Oakes, N. D.

OHIO elevator with coal, feed and machinery business for sale; 50 H. P. oil engine. Write 62N5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and flour business for sale. Can give immediate possession. Address 62M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA—30,000 bu. capacity cribbed elevator; good condition; feed house; coal sheds; live town. Address 63Q8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—Elevator feed and coal business for sale. 50,000 bus. capacity; truck scale and dump. In good territory. Write 62J11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILL.—Splendid small grain elev., coal and mill feed business; good county seat town; exceptional opportunity at a bargain. Address 63P3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE—Up-to-date; well built; capacity of 27,000 bushels. Cost \$30,000 to build. Communicate with Security State Bank, San Juan, Texas.

ILLINOIS elevator for sale. Has good coal business in connection; also two dwellings. Priced right for quick sale. Capacity 8,000 bus. Address Miny O'Kane, Hazelhurst, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP

CHICAGO TERMINAL ELEVATORS. CAPACITY, 125,000 BUS. WRITE 62C7, GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, CHICAGO.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

COLORADO elevator for sale. Capacity 5,000 bus. in bins, floor space five cars. Sheet iron building. Good condition; located in favorable bean and grain section. Address 63N9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DORIS, IOWA—10,000 bus. iron clad elevator, feed room and coal shed combined. Built in 1921; on Illinois Central R. R. Also partly modern 6 room house. This is an exceptionally good grain center. Will sell cheap for quick sale. Address Mrs. F. B. Maynard, R. R. 6, Independence, Iowa.

KANSAS—A modern 12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and warehouse in good trade territory. Corn, Kafir, cane seed are important crops. A very profitable business in commercial feeds and custom grinding, as well as grain. A bargain for quick sale. Corn prospects indicate fine business this fall. Address 63Q1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

IOWA—15,000 bus. elevator, feed and coal business for sale at \$7,500. Address 63P3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Middletown, Croft, Barr, and Sweetwater country elevator business. Fernandes Grain Co., Springfield, Ill.

GRAIN elevator and feed mill for sale on Frisco trackage; 125 feet in fee, close in; excellent farming and business community; terms and priced low. Miami Building & Loan Ass'n, Miami, Okla.

CHOOSE YOUR ELEVATOR from the many offered. Insert an advertisement in the "Elevators Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, and select one at a satisfactory price and station.

MONTANA—25,000 bus. cribbed elevator, feed-mill, coal-sheds, warehouse for sale. Good location. Price reasonable; no trade or lease considered; terms. For particulars address Kyle Jones, Bynum, Mont.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Three first class grain elevators in the best grain territory. All equipped with motor power. Will sell or trade for good Illinois or Iowa land. Write 62H12, Grain Dealer Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANS.—40,000 bu. elev. and 200 bbl. flour and feed mill with warehouse. Water and steam power. Electricity available; M. P. & U. P.; transit priv. Good feeding territory. Write 63P1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Six good elevators; 14,000 bus. capacity; good side lines; low overhead expense; no competition. Address 63N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MILL FOR SALE OR TRADE

FEED mill for sale or trade; doing good business; warehouse for 3 cars of feed, elevator room for 4,000 bushels; the only feed mill and coal dealer in town. Moser Milling Co., Fountain, Colo.

PARTNER WANTED

A PARTNER WANTED—To help finance and operate the best mill in Eastern Okla.; can grind anything; make all kinds of feed; will give you a real bargain; come and see me. W. B. Allred, Pryor, Okla.

ADVERTISER is just finishing small elevator and feed plant on New York Central near Ohio-Penna. line. Finest location in the country for transit plant to draw supplies from all sections. Established grain business now and plant should enjoy capacity business. Ready to start in two weeks, want a live hustler to take charge of plant as partner or to head corporation. Write 63Q13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill., stating approximate amount you have to invest. Act quick if you want to get into a real money maker.

YOU CAN SECURE a partner if you make your wants known to the grain trade through the Partners Wanted column of the Grain Dealers Journal.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

COAL BUSINESS in a real live eastern Iowa city; big business and small investment with fine location. Address 62F1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MILL—Equipped to make all kinds of mixed feeds; whole wheat flour, or cereals; new machinery; electric power; connected, ready to operate; extremely low rent on building; located Kansas City, Mo. Good opportunity. Write 63Q5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

FOR SALE BY ESTATE—Salvage Grain & Feed Plant in Chicago, brick-fireproof buildings equipped with Ellis Drier and Invincible Cleaner. Main line railroad switching facilities. Small feed mixing plant. Property 100x200 ft., excellent location. Must be sold—Bargain Price. Address 63Q12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR CARLOI GRAIN HANDLERS.

Clark's Fractional Values table is on heavy cardboard, 9½x11 inches, showing the value of any quantity from 10 to 50,000 bushels by ten bus. breaks at ¼, ⅓, ½, ⅔, ¾ and ⅞ cents. The number of bushels is shown in red and the value in black. Price 25 cents.

Leaking Car Report Blanks bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating the reporting specifically places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Price 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Weight 3 ounces.

Clark's Decimal Grain Values save time and money and prevents errors. It shows at a glance, or with simple addition, the cost of any quantity of grain from 10 to 100,000 pounds at any given market price and reduces pounds to bushels on the same page. Values are shown directly from pounds without reducing to bushels. Pounds shown in red figures and values in black; price being given at top and bottom of each page. Prices for oats range from 10 to 79 cents a bushel; for corn, rye and flaxseed, 10 cents to \$1.09; for wheat, clover, peas and potatoes, 30 cents to \$1.59; for barley and buckwheat, 20 cents to \$1.49 per bushel. Order Form 36. Price \$4.00. Weight 1½ lbs.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

POSITION WANTED as manager of flour mill or grain elevator. Twenty years of successful experience and A1 reference. J. F. Decker, Camden, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED in grain business by married man 35 years of age; 11 years' experience as elevator manager. Have good record, best of references; can come at once. Address 63Q14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT POSITION as grain buyer or manager of grain elevator. Have had four years experience as manager. Will go anywhere. Would consider any position in connection with grain trade. Clyde E. Pepple, Arcadia, Ohio.

POSITION WANTED—20 years' practical experience soliciting and buying for terminal markets, and operating country grain business. Will consider any opening with good future. Address 62L7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL AND EXPERIENCED farmers elevator manager with a real record desires position with good company; experienced in all side lines; good accountant; good mixer with public; Illinois or Indiana preferred. Address 61Z10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DESIRE POSITION as bookkeeper or manager of Farmers Elevator. I am 42 years of age and married. I am an experienced typist, bookkeeper, country elevator auditor, also have had 10 years' experience in flour, feed and seed storage. Address 63Q15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Combination feed miller and millwright. Good wages, steady job for a real honest-to-goodness miller. Don't write if you cannot qualify. Inefficient and discharged job hunters not considered. Address Dal-Tex Grain Co., Dallas, Texas.

SCALES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—28,000 pound Howe Hopper Scale. Splendid condition. Foster Grain Company, Ellis, Nebraska.

RICHARDSON latest type self-compensating type-registering automatic scale, 6-bushel hopper capacity, 1,500 bushels per hour. Richardson Scale Co., Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Five bushel, 1,250 bushels per hour, Richardson Automatic Scale; f. o. b. South Dakota point. Write Richardson Scale Co., 312 Corn Exchange, Minneapolis, Minn.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity, for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Purchase and Sale Contracts

Is a double page form designed for recording contracts for the purchase and contracts for the sale of grain. Each kind of grain is entered on a page by itself so dealer may quickly total columns, and ascertain whether he is long or short.

The left hand pages are devoted to—Purchased; the column headings being: Date; From Whom; Bushels; Grade; Delivery. Price; By Whom Bt; How; and Remarks. The right hand pages show—Sold, under which the following information is recorded: Date; To Whom; Bushels; Grade; Shipment; Price; By Whom Sold; How; and Remarks.

The book is well printed and ruled on linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 in., and contains 80 double pages. Bound in full canvas and heavy board covers. Order Form 18 P & S. Price \$3.00.

Send all orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—100 H. P., 3 Phase A. C. Westinghouse Motor, 1 No. 5A Ball Bearing Monitor Cleaner, 1 No. 5 Millers Special Williams Mill, also large size Williams Hammer Mill. Write Durant Feed Co., 131 S. 2nd, Durant, Okla.

FOR SALE—One 25-h-p. Fairbanks-Morse Induction Motor Type "B"; 3 phase; 60 cycle; 220 volt; complete with sliding base and pulley. This motor is in splendid working condition. Price \$150.00. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY.

Motors and Generators, A. C. and D. C., for sale at attractive prices. Large stock of new and rebuilt motors, starters, generators and switchboards on hand at all times. Get our Stock List and Prices. We buy, sell, exchange and repair motors. Send us your next repair job for prompt repairs at reasonable prices. V. M. Nussbaum & Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

READERS DESIRING to learn by whom or where any grain handling machine or device is made can generally obtain it promptly by addressing Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINE WANTED.

WHO HAS a 30 or 40-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse "Y" oil engine for sale? Describe and make low price. We have a chance to place one. Goodrich Construction Company, Winchester, Ind.

ENGINES FOR SALE

OIL ENGINES

New, Nearly New and Used and other Power Equipment
Six page Bulletin of Bargains, No. 388 just issued, send for it.

ZELNICKER in St. Louis
Rails, Equipment, Tanks, Heavy Machinery

IF YOU WANT

regular country shippers
to become familiar with
your firm name, place
your "ad" here :: ::

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

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This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight. 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office

State

MACHINES FOR SALE.

AIR-BLAST CAR LOADER, new, very best on the market; reasonable. Write or wire Standard Mill Supply Co., 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE ME

If you are in the market for good used machinery. I can supply you promptly. L. R. Veatch, 428 Pratt St., Buffalo, N. Y.

FOR QUICK SALE.

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

BATCH MIXERS.

Latest type, very best on the market, from 400 to 4,000 pounds capacity. Prices reasonable, let us have your inquiries for prompt shipment. **Standard Mill Supply Company**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A BARGAIN

One A-C electric motor, 15 H.P. 3 phase, complete with starter box.

One Howell feed mill, double roll, complete every way and good belts.

One No. 4 Dual Cleaner, 2 years old, A-1 condition.

One Howe Scale, 6 tons, with dump, can be used without dump.

Also Belts, Shafting and Pulleys too numerous to mention.

Game & Son, Inc., Jamestown, N. D.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL

One No. 3-S heavy duty J. B. Sedberry used feed grinder, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; rebuilt, in first-class condition; with 12" magnetic separator.

One No. 3-AT Standard Jay Bee Grinder complete, belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive; practically new.

One No. 2-AT Standard rebuilt Jay Bee Feed Grinder complete; belt driven; can be arranged for Tex-rope drive.

One No. 2 Humdinger belt driven Jay Bee Feed Grinder, in good condition.

One 50 H.P., 1,800 R.P.M., 220 volt, 60 cycle, 3 phase Fairbanks Morse ball bearing pipe ventilated fully enclosed motor; rebuilt; in first class condition.

Subject to prior sale. Will sell above equipment at reasonable price. Address **Flack-Pennell Company, Inc.**, Saginaw, Mich. Michigan agents **Bauer Bros.** Hammer and attrition mills.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Complete grinding outfit consisting 1—45 H. P. stationary Rumley engine. Good as new. 1—No. 3 hammer mill never been used also shafting, pulleys, pumps, etc. **Farmers Elevator Co.**, Hornick, Iowa.

DRIER FOR SALE—1 No. 3 Cutler Rotary Steam Drier, 280 sq. ft. heating surface, capacity 4,000 lbs. per hour. Excellent for drying grains and feed. Reasonable price. **Consolidated Products Co., Inc.**, 14-17 Park Row, New York City. Barclay 0600.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE 80 ton track scale of steel construction with type registering beam. Large amount of shafting, pulleys and power equipment. Also grain cleaners—all being sold cheap to move quickly. Address **Gross Grain Co.**, Oakes, N. D.

FOR SALE—5 iron pulleys manufactured by Great Western Mfg. Co., all for 3 5/16" shaft, have slightly crowned faces. Sizes are 5' diameter, 13" face; 6'8" dia., 12" face; 4 1/2' dia., 14" face; 3'4" dia., 14 1/2" face; 17 1/4" dia., 12 1/2" face. Also an Ehrsam 3-high roll feed grinder. Priced low. Address **Farmers Union Elevator Co.**, Lindsborg, Kans.

NEW AND USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

One 22" double head Bauer Bros. Ball Bearing, Motor-driven Attrition Mills; 1 Three pair high Feed Mill, excellent condition; 1 Hess Corn & Grain Drier; capacity 1,200 Bu. We own and have listed a large assortment of elevator, feed mill, flour & cereal mill equipment on which we can make you very attractive prices. It will pay you to write us before purchasing elsewhere. **Standard Mill Supply Co.**, 1012 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty. Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.,
3 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A 112x15-inch Mohawk 5-ply rubber cup belt, 75 cups. Address **George McDonald**, Maquoketa, Iowa.

FOR SALE—A lot of good mill machinery including pulleys, belting, etc. Send for list and prices. **Lamar Grain Co.**, Lamar, Mo.

FOR SALE—Union Special, Type "L", motor driven, bag closing machine. Write or wire **STANDARD MILL SUPPLY COMPANY**, 502 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BOSS AIR BLAST car loader with Continental Motor for sale; good as new; used less than 6 months; built new elevator reason for selling; we paid \$1,225 for loader and canvas cover; will sell for \$700 f. o. b. Boody if taken at once. **B. & B. Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.**, Boody, Ill.

MACHINERY BARGAINS.

One 300 bu. Hopper Scale. Several other Hopper Scales. Platform Scales. Exact Weights Scales, 8 oz. to 250 lbs. 1,000 lb. Vertical Batch Mixer. One Gedge Gray, 500 lb. Mixer with sifter and cleaner. One American Bag Cleaner. 28" Carter Disc Separator. One 50 bbl. Midget Mill, Chain Drive. 1 Hughes Slow Speed Hammer Mill. 1 No. 2 JB Direct Connected Hammer Mill. 22" Monarch Attrition Mill with 2 new 15 hp. Motors. 1—20" Monarch with 2 10 hp. motors, and 1 24" Dreadnaught Direct Connected Attrition Mill. 18" and 24" Dreadnaught Belt Driven Mills. 18", 20", and 22" Belt Driven Doublehead Mills. Large Pulleys. One Corn Cracker and Grader Combined. Grain Shoes. 1 Dreadnaught Crusher. Hutcheson and Triumph Corn Shellers. Spiral Steel Conveyor. Bag Piler with motor. One Humphrey Manlift. Grain Cleaners, all makes and sizes. Elevators, all sizes. Ball Bearing Belt Tighteners. Rack and Pinion Tighteners. Samson, Victor and Leffel Water Wheels. Perfection and Cyclone Dust Collectors. Feeders. Prices quoted upon application. **A. D. Hughes Company**, Wayland, Michigan.

MACHINES WANTED.**WANTED**

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Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

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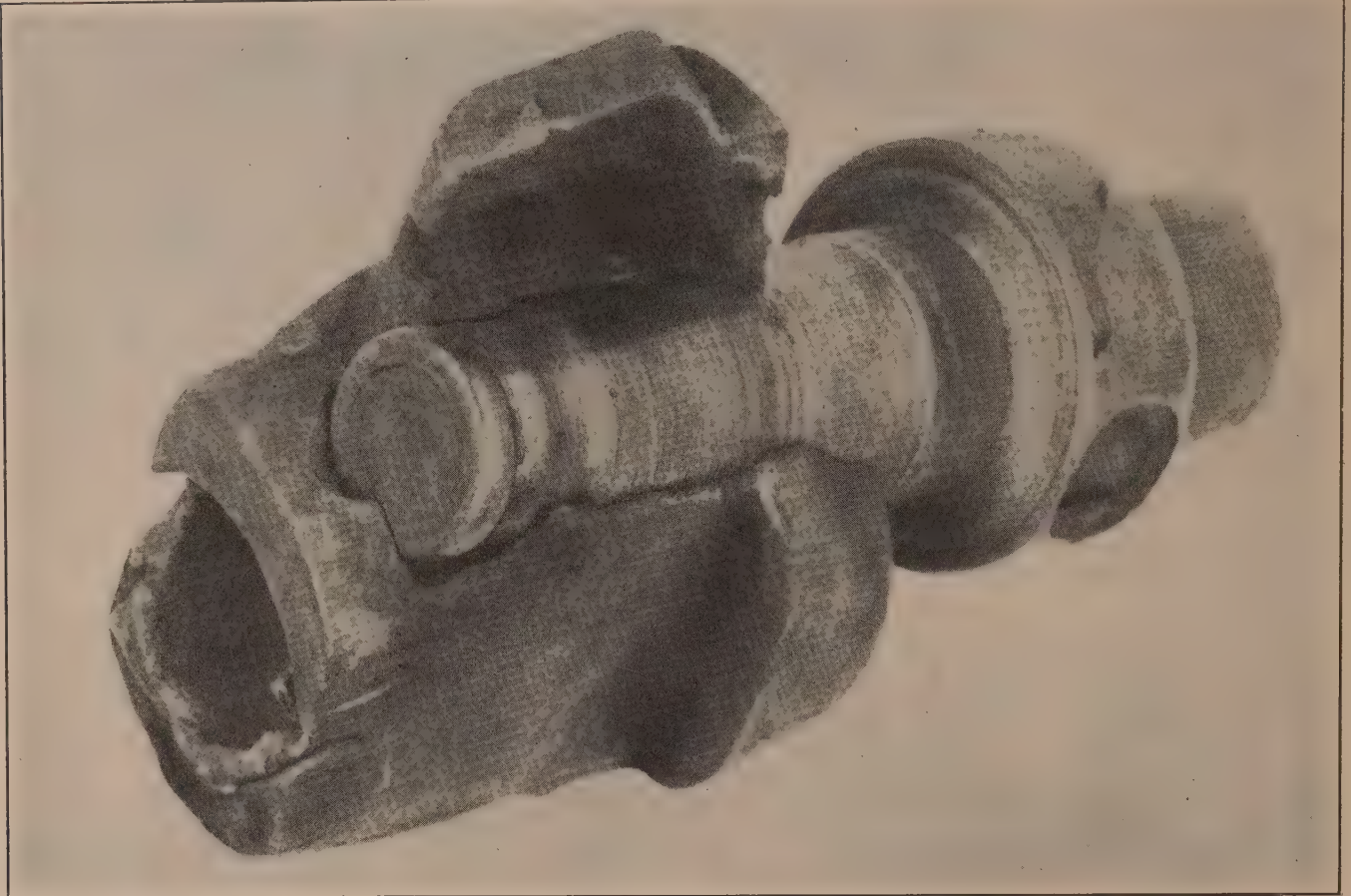
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Watch Out For Overheated Bearings. This One Caused a \$28,000 Fire — Use **SKF**

The story in the box taken from "Our Paper," speaks for itself. The "firebug" responsible for a \$28,000 loss grabs all the space at the top of this advertisement. It is fitting that "he" should if by so doing operators who cogitate that, "nothing like this could happen to me," or "my equipment is plenty good enough," or "next year I'll do something about it," will "wake-up" before trouble comes and prevent the loss of thousands of dollars' worth of business.

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One of the best elevators in the Northwest recently burned. Some remarks made by the second man led the adjuster to believe that the boot bearings had been giving trouble, consequently, he made a special effort to examine them. The picture shows what he found. You will notice that the shaft had cut through the top of one of the bearings until fully half of the shaft protruded.

This one fire cost the insurance companies over \$28,000. Fortunately, for the owners, it occurred during a dull period, otherwise it would have cost them many thousands of dollars in loss of business. It certainly is a good argument for anti-friction boot bearings and every elevator manager should give them serious consideration.

wherever possible. They have a proven record in hundreds of elevators of not only eliminating this bugaboo of fire hazard forever BUT many other benefits are secured which quickly pay for the original installation. For instance, just imagine what it means to oil bearings only three or four times a year! **SKF** Bearings save power, too . . . plenty! But let us tell you the whole story about your own elevator . . . that's more interesting. Just send details of your installation, that's all . . . and the information we furnish will not obligate you to buy . . . you're to be the judge!

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Ball and Roller Bearings

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.
U. S. A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 20c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, AUGUST 10, 1929

MOVING an elevator twenty-two miles at one Minnesota station is an example that might be emulated by other dealers having a house at an unprofitable location.

A VISIBLE supply of over 132,000,000 bushels tells its own story of overabundance of cash grain, and no advice by the Farm Board to hold back the grain will deter growers from accepting the present attractive high prices.

CASH wheat at Kansas City has lately been selling as low as 12c under the future for No. 2 wheat with 12½ per cent protein, and as there is practically no demand for No. 4 wheat that is slightly smutty dealers should discount such wheat liberally if they buy it.

WRITTEN contracts are seldom denied by farmers when the market has advanced, while an oral contract made without witnesses and nothing paid down is a temptation to the grower to haul his crop elsewhere. The written contract gives each party thereto an opportunity to gain a clear understanding of what was intended by the other party.

The RECENT RUSH of grain to country elevators had, no doubt, caused many legs to choke and belts to burn as was the case in the elevator at Climax, Michigan, last week. Fire started to burn the leg casing, but a convenient barrel of water enabled the employees to extinguish the blaze even before the local fire department had arrived. All praise to the elevator owner who had sufficient foresight to install water barrels and to keep them filled.

GOAT grass, the common name for *Aegilops cylindrica*, described in our last number, and becoming more common in the West, besides stunting the wheat with which it grows, harbors the black rust, and every means should be adopted to prevent its spreading.

CAR LINERS of paper are an excellent means of making a poorly coopered car available for grain loading. In the present rush of grain to market the temptation to use any car that is offered can be yielded to if the shipper will cooper carefully and line with paper.

THRESHERMEN in Illinois are entitled to the cordial co-operation of the regular dealers in collecting their bills, since the threshermen have acquiesced in the amendment to the lien law requiring notice to the grain dealer prior to final settlement in order to make the lien effective.

A MANLIFT that binds in the guides thru the settlement of the house is unsafe, and the guides should be moved apart, even at the expense of considerable labor to make the lift move up and down freely. The expense is nothing compared with the value of the lives of the operators to the business.*

SEED WHEAT of superior quality will be supplied to farmers by Michigan elevator operators either in exchange for their present crop, or for cash, as they may desire. This effort on the part of the elevator operators to encourage farmers to sow wheat of a better quality should prove profitable for all concerned.

LEASING the public paid-for elevators of Canada to pools that cater to but one class of shippers, is unfair to the community that was taxed to build the plant. The lease of the fine elevator at Prince Rupert to the pool did not work out well, as very little grain has been handled thru it under pool control. Now an attempt is being made to lease the government elevator in Vancouver harbor to the Alberta Pool for a mixing house. This contemplated discrimination against non-pool grain growers should be resisted.

ABRUZZI rye had a reputation for quality that created a demand for its seed so unprincipled dealers undertook to satisfy it with common rye until tripped up by the seed laboratory of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Publication of the names of the alleged swindlers is not a sufficient penalty. Every buyer of the misbranded seed owes it to the trade to start suit for damages, as it seems probable the sellers were not regular seed dealers who use the disclaimer, and at any rate the disclaimer would hardly be a refuge from an express warranty.

SUITS BY LANDLORDS who seek to collect rents for their farm land from grain dealers who have purchased tenants' crops are frequently reported in our news columns showing conclusively that the grain buyer was not posted as to the character of his customers. A card index of the tenants and their landlords in the section served by the grain buyer would pay for itself many times over each season. Paying for tenants' grain a second time is never profitable and lawsuits are invariably expensive, so the safer plan is to avoid paying tenants for grain without permission from the landlord.

OUR NEWS ITEMS of each number tell of the installation of larger and faster legs in many elevators. The use of larger trucks and larger box cars makes it necessary for the country elevator operator to provide not only faster handling facilities, but larger storage facilities if he is to serve his community efficiently.

AIR compressors used to operate the dump may be small and placed in out of the way locations, but evidently require attention the same as all other moving machinery. The compressor in the elevator at Wyoming, Ill., got stuck and overheated the electric motor driving it. Smoke from the motor gave the alarm before fire broke out.

THE POLICY of the Federal Farm Board is made clearer by its action of Aug. 8 in granting a loan of \$300,000 to the fruit growers of Florida, based on the promise of the several organizations of citrus producers to form one combination which in the words of the Board will have "complete control of the citrus fruits of Florida."

BEFORE the Federal Reserve Board was organized grain men could get advances on Bs/L at 5 per cent, now they have to pay 7 per cent altho the savings banks are bursting with \$90,000,000,000 paying only 3 per cent to depositors. Will the new Federal Farm Board likewise increase the spread between grain producer and consumer? Under private initiative the grain handling spread has been so infinitesimal the Board's activities can only increase the margin.

EMBARGOES on terminal grain markets and seaports sometimes cause interior shippers unexpected loss by preventing them from making good on sales "delivered," and it may be wiser, if cars can be obtained, to sell f. o. b. shipper's track or to consign, as long as the present congestion continues. Galveston and Houston are not alone in the blessing of too much grain to handle. Toledo dealers advised their trade Aug. 3 that their bid was for export "No more storage available here."

HIGH WATER in the Southwest has caused many elevator operators to wish they had a waterproof basement and waterproof pits. The difficulty of getting rid of water and drying out the basement has caused many elevators to suspend operation, while their waterproofed competitors in the neighborhood enjoyed an unusual rush of business. The advantages of keeping the elevator going every business day of the year regardless of weather conditions is such that no one should consider the building of an elevator without a waterproof basement.

CHILDREN should not be permitted to play about any elevator, specially if they have among their number a pyromaniac. An elevator at Rudolph, Ohio, was completely destroyed on Sunday afternoon recently, because the office building attached had an open foundation which provided an attractive fireplace to boys who enjoyed a good fire. The same boys had set fire to the same plant and to many other buildings, but were still at liberty. The safer plan is to keep the elevator and all outbuildings closed to their admission. Then the boy hazard will be materially reduced.

SPECULATORS have defied the Cappers and Tinchers and by heavy trading in the wheat pits put up the price of wheat to a point where there is some profit to the farmer. If the Congressional agitators had had their way there would have been no speculative trading and prices would probably have remained in a rut down around 95 cents per bushel. The action of the grain markets the past two months proves the truth of what those who know most about it have stated over and over again, that speculation puts prices up and helps producers. Why hamstringing the Board of Trade with harmful restrictions?

REDUCING THE Federal Reserve discount rate on acceptances on the same day, Aug. 9, that the rediscount rate was raised, has had a very gratifying effect on the grain market, since the purchase of bills will enable dealers in acceptances to rediscount grain paper at a reasonable rate. That there is room for considerable expansion in loans on crops and other tangibles will be seen from the shrinkage in the holdings by the reserve banks of bills from \$500,000,000 last December to about \$68,000,000. This assurance of ample funds at a reasonable rate is welcome to the holders of our enormous visible supply.

LIGHTNING recently struck a large grain elevator near Petersburg, Indiana, and the fire following destroyed the building. Unfortunately for the owner the building and its contents were not insured, so he alone must stand the expense of going without lightning rods. If we had no fire insurance companies, then every-property owner would strive earnestly to correct all known fire hazards in hope of preventing the destruction of his property. Such vigilance would not only reduce the number of fires, but would also reduce the cost of fire insurance to a figure which would prove attractive to the most parsimonious.

GROWERS who sign pool contracts are in danger of costly suits by the pool if they decide legitimately to cease producing the crop pooled. Elsewhere in this number is reported the decision of the Kansas Supreme Court in favor of two pool members who successfully resisted the attempt of the pool to collect the 25 cents per bushel penalty. The farmers can avoid all costly litigating by refusing to sign any pool contract. The benefits of a pooling contract are nil, since there is no hocus-pocus whereby a pool can sell pooled grain for more than grain sold thru the regular elevator operators.

BURSTING ELEVATORS have not been reported so frequently this year as usual, but some have failed to sustain the on-rush of the new crop of wheat principally because of the deterioration of the old foundation. New elevators are generally provided with a heavy reinforced concrete foundation so that they will sustain the elevator and its load for all time. Many of the old houses now standing have such inferior foundations as to make it important that operators inspect their buildings as well as their foundations before the movement of each new crop. A collapse or failure while the crop is moving often proves quite disastrous and is always most expensive because of owner's inability to handle business tendered.

LEAKING cars of grain will not be so great a drain on the shipper's bank account if every dealer observing a car leaking while passing thru his station will report the car number and kind of grain to the Journal to be published with the reports sent in by others in our "Leaking in Transit" department, so as to enable the shipper to authenticate his claim for loss.

Over-Grading and Under-Docking

Overgrading wheat and other grain at the time of purchase from the farmer at the country elevator has long been the bane of the country buyer. Such an error of judgment has been guarded against by frequent admonitions from line company superintendents to their agents, but many elevator managers have continued the practice until brought up with a sharp turn by returns from shipments that fell short of their expectations.

In a study of the operations of 94 farmers' elevators in Minnesota during 1927-28 the Minnesota agricultural station found that overgrading and under-docking frequently wiped out grain buying margins. This unbusinesslike practice had the effect of reducing the average profit of the 94 elevators to \$3,000, several houses reporting a small deficit. A more rigid inspection of grain unloaded at the elevator should have the effect of raising the average profit toward the \$14,000 realized by one plant. A careful grading down of poor quality grain will enable the buyer to pay the premium to which the owner of superior grain is entitled.

The Rush of Grain to Market

The rush of new crop grain to market has not been much larger than usual, but its movement has been confronted with unusual congestion of terminal storage facilities on account of the large carryover of last year's grain.

Statisticians generally are convinced that the world's supply of wheat will be nearly exhausted before North America harvests another crop, and their confidence in higher prices is reflected by the wide spread between the price of cash and futures. Country elevator operators who have storage room to spare would profit materially by filling their bins with choice wheat and selling it for September delivery. A good cleaner efficiently operated on new wheat would greatly swell the profits on the grain and insure more of it being accepted on contracts without a discount. Reports from terminal markets will show that wheat is not grading as well as last year so the prospective profits of many shippers are being wiped out by unexpected discounts.

With many terminal elevators filled to capacity and the railroad yards filled with loaded cars it is extreme folly to rush more wheat to the terminals.

Give the central markets a chance to catch their breath and get relief from the congestion else prices will sag farther and discounts become larger. If your elevator is already full provide a supplementary storage or encourage your farmer patrons to hold their wheat for better prices in September or October.

Larger Cars Not in Interest of Shippers or Carriers.

Back in 1923 the American Railway Ass'n began a campaign for larger freight cars as well as heavier loading, and set the goal at 30 tons per car; but every year since the average load has been less than in 1923. In 1928 it was 26.7 tons, compared with 27.9 tons in 1923. This decrease of 4.3 per cent came during an upward trend in car capacity, from 43.8 tons in 1923 to 45.9 in 1928. Box car capacity has shown an even greater increase, from 38.3 tons in 1923 to 41 tons in 1928.

A questionnaire addressed to railway executives by the *Railway Age* as to whether the capacity of the standard box car should be restricted to 40 tons showed that 11 of the 25 favored that limit, 12 were opposed and two declared the roads could get along with 40 tons capacity, but did not favor restriction.

Objections to the larger cars from the railroad standpoint are that the empty car tonnage mile will increase, and the larger car carries an extra tare weight of 5,500 lbs. This means 29,000 non-productive ton miles per year.

Grain shippers are willing to co-operate with the carriers in loading the larger cars and are equipped to fill them as near to the roof as the grain inspection departments will permit. The shippers occasionally could use a smaller car to advantage and their interest would be sufficiently accommodated if the carriers would have on hand a supply of the smaller cars.

The real buyer in interest, however, is the buyer of the carload when not for export. Interior distributors can not afford to invest large capital in warehouse space for the storage of entire carloads of a score of different commodities. Many of the smaller retail distributors of feed have had to confine their purchasing to manufacturers who could load a mixed carload, being better able to pay the higher freight rate than to enlarge their warehouses. With small cars the distributor could do more buying in carload lots at a reduced rate of freight and with a great enlargement in the scope of his buying area that would give him lower competitive prices.

BOYS of tender age must be kept away from the elevator. Even when riding on a truck delivering grain they are not safe. At Waterman, Ill., recently one lad of 6 years fell off a truck driven by his 16-year-old brother and was killed.

"When a man sets out to accomplish a given end," says Edward Mott Woolley, "he is not likely to succeed if he merely throws himself bodily against the obstructions that rise up in his way; he must find a vulnerable spot and get through by strategic manoeuvres."

Cash Discount an Opportunity for Profit

Fortunate owners of storage space have an unprecedented opportunity to gather large profits by filling their bins with wheat and selling the future delivery on the exchanges. There is no lack of wheat available to put into store. The railroad side tracks leading to terminal markets are filled with long strings of wheat laden cars with no place to unload. This wheat can be purchased very cheap.

After picking up the cash wheat on the bargain counter the buyer can turn right around the same day and sell it 10 to 14 cents higher in the grain pits of the exchanges if he can store the grain until delivery in December or March. Any old barn will do to earn this profit, if the grain can be stored safely; but a regular elevator of fireproof construction reduces the insurance cost and makes it possible to finance the deal by loans at the bank.

To cash in on the deal in December or March the wheat should be loaded into cars and shipped to the terminal where sold, and the future bought back the same day that the cars of grain are sold.

If when December rolls round the May or July, 1930, futures are very high the shipment of the grain to market can be postponed and another possible 5 cents per bushel added to the profit selling the May or July at the same minute that the December is bought in.

The conditions that have brought about this opportunity are a large carry over of old wheat, prospects for a reduced harvest in 1929 and buying of futures in anticipation of government action under the Farm Relief Law. The temporary reduction in grain freight rates also contributed to rush the wheat to market.

In the table following are shown the relative positions of supply at the close of July and the Chicago prices of futures on the last trading day of the month for 5 years. The contrast with 1925 is remarkable, the small visible at that time maintaining the July at a premium over the December of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, while now the situation is more normal and reversed the July being at a discount of 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents.

| Year | Visible supply million bus. | Low quotation of the Chicago future on the last trading day in July | | |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | July | Sept. | Dec. |
| 1929 | 120,220 | 139 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1928 | 53,396 | 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 120 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1927 | 33,645 | 134 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 136 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 140 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 1926 | 29,550 | 144 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 142 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 147 |
| 1925 | 25,974 | 158 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 149 | 150 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

The opportunity for profit is open equally to the smallest independent country buyer, the farmers elevator company, the line company and the large terminal warehouseman, and is made possible solely thru the existence of the grain exchange or board of trade. Without the means of selling in the pit immediately for future delivery no one could make sure of the profit since he would have to hold the grain unhedged and suffer possible heavy loss if the price declined.

Thus does the wonderful mechanism of the Board of Trade reach out over 1,000 miles to confer a benefit on the owner of any old grain bin that will hold as little as 1,000 bus. of wheat. The machinery of the pits enables the owner of the warehouse to hold the grain without the speculative risk that is borne by the other party to his transaction, the speculator.

Premiums of 45c per bushel over the world price are proposed by the Department of Finance of Switzerland in its policy of buying native wheat. The world price is from \$2 to \$2.36 and the Federal Council may augment the premium providing an exceptional exigency arises. The milling bounty paid farmers to encourage them to raise wheat for their own needs will be raised from 86c to \$1.29 per barrel and to \$1.89 per barrel in the mountain region. These premiums can also be increased under "extraordinary circumstances." Decreasing subsidy purchases as farmers increase consumption of home grown wheat is expected to offset these premium increases.

Released from Clutches of Kansas Pool.

Losing suits in courts and piling up legal expenses in its law department is one way that the Kansas Wheat Pool is not cutting the cost of getting grain to the consumer. A few of the contract signers who have discovered that the pool is only one more expense piled on the back of the wheat grower have been trying to get out of a bad bargain by quitting the pool, but the pool's legal department has been resisting all such efforts tooth and nail.

Only a short time ago the pool lost its suit with the Garden Plain Farmers Elevator Co. and had to pay damages to the farmers' company for interfering with its buying from pool members; and now in one day, June 8, the pool got adverse decisions in two cases by the Supreme Court of Kansas, the court releasing the pool members against whom the pool had started suit.

E. W. Lucas, a member, did not deliver wheat to the Ass'n for the four years, 1922 to 1925; and the pool alleged that the lease of the land to Lucas' wife was a subterfuge designed to enable defendant not to deliver any wheat. The court found that the owner of the land, W. T. Mason, father of Mrs. Lucas, had a right to lease the land to his daughter instead of his son-in-law. The court also said:

The defendant was not compelled to continue the growing of wheat during the full term of his membership in the association. He could if he wished abandon the wheat growing and let others assume that responsibility or to devote his attention and time to other purposes. He was required to deliver wheat raised by himself but not to deliver wheat raised by others.

IN THE SECOND CASE, that of J. B. Garnett, the pool brought suit for the penalty of 25 cents per bushel for failure to deliver wheat, defendant contending that he quit farming and leased his farm to his son, 19 years of age, for a cash rent of \$1,500 a year. The court said:

In this case the defendant was required to deliver to the ass'n the wheat grown by him within the term of his contract. But he was not required to continue growing wheat. He could quit growing wheat if he wished to do so and raise other crops, and there is nothing in his contract to prevent him from leasing his land for cash rent. The question whether such lease was a device or subterfuge to avoid his carrying out his agreement with the association is largely a question of fact. If the pretended leasing was such a device or subterfuge, the member would be liable to the ass'n to the same extent as though he had grown the wheat himself, but if it were in fact a leasing in good faith for a cash rent, he would not be so liable.

The defendant was a man advanced in years. His wife was not living. He had suffered a heat stroke which to a large extent incapacitated him from conducting the farm. He had a son, almost grown, who was willing to work and to take over the farming operations, and apparently ambitious to be an intelligent, successful farmer.

The son leased the land, procured machinery, and put out the crop, attended the Agricultural College at Manhattan two short terms, was home, and harvested and cared for the crop. It is true the father did do a little work in connection with this crop, and the son used some of the father's machinery. It is also true that one year when the crop was rather poor he paid only \$1,200 instead of \$1,500 as rent, and one year when the crop was better than usual he paid \$1,600. But these are all questions that go to the good faith of the transaction. Had the jury found the other way, there would have been evidence to support the findings. But it did not so find. It is the function of the jury and the trial court, who saw and heard the witnesses, to weigh their evidence.

Appellant suggests that defendant could not make this contract with his son because the son was a minor. But this suggestion has no substantial merit. Perhaps the minor could have avoided the contract because of his minority, but there is no intimation in the evidence that he attempted to do so, and it is not for that reason invalid as a matter of law.—278 Pac. Rep. 7.

Free trade in grain and flour is to be established by the British Labor ministry which announced fears concerning food prices should the so-called safeguarding measures be renewed.

Decision Against Grain Producers in Grain Appeal Case.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has so much work presented to it that it has been forced to delegate the task of collecting testimony and making preliminary findings to so-called examiners, who are more or less competent.

In the recent finding by an examiner in the case of the Chicago Board of Trade v. Santa Fe, et al., Docket No. 21529, the examiner seems to have been totally oblivious of the purpose of the present administration to do everything reasonable that could benefit the farmer in the handling of the grain, especially in the way of cutting distribution costs.

A finding in favor of the Board of Trade would have had only one result, a better price for the farmer's grain to be sold on the Board after inspection. This additional price would have cost the carriers nothing, yet the examiner erroneously claims that the cars are held by the shipper and that the shipper should pay if he asks for reinspection or appeal, when in fact this reinspection and appeal are provided for in the state and federal laws exactly as for the initial inspection, which is compulsory on grain crossing state lines and in Illinois on intrastate grain if there is a public elevator in the county where car is unloaded.

Why should the owner of a car of grain shipped in from the country be penalized for giving the state and federal authorities an opportunity to set a final grade on the shipment?

Of course, a finding by the Examiner is not final, and the Commission, it is hoped, will find time to peruse the exceptions presented Aug. 8 by J. S. Brown, manager of the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, to the end that justice be done to grain shippers patronizing the market.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

U. P. 18829 passed Bennington, Kan., about 2 p. m., Aug. 3, leaking very badly at door post.—Farmers Elevator Co., Geo. A. Taylor, mgr.

P. R. R. 17986 leaking wheat badly on east-bound local thru Remington, Ind., Aug. 1. Car in bad condition. Our foreman attempted to patch some of the leaks but there were too many of them. Heavy loss to someone west of here.—Remington Farmers Co-operative Co., Lee Carl, mgr.

P. R. R. 24922 leaking wheat badly on east-bound local thru Remington, Ind., Aug. 1. Car in bad condition. Our foreman attempted to patch some of the leaks but there were too many of them. Heavy loss to someone west of here.—Remington Farmers Co-operative Co., Lee Carl, mgr.

M. P. 35487 was leaking wheat inside of door July 31 when put into local east bound at Tribune, Kan.—John Meyers.

M. P. 38155 was leaking wheat from wall near door when put in the local train east-bound at Tribune, Kan., July 31.—John Meyers.

U. P. 78568, going east on extra thru Wamego, Kan., July 23, leaking wheat quite badly at door post. We notified R. R. Co. agent at this point.—Wamego Seed & Elvtr. Co., J. O. Ross.

Nickel Plate 25136, leaking yellow corn, was repaired here July 20 when the train stopped at Verona, Ill. The car was leaking on side and bottom.—Verona Farmers Elevator Co., J. H. Schumacker, mgr.

N. Y. C. 213148 was leaking wheat at door post and on side when it passed thru here on A. T. & S. F. train July 20 going east.—Raymond Grain Co., Raymond, Kan., L. W. Heaton, mgr.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

What Electrical Fire Repellant is Safe?

Grain Dealers Journal: Much has been said and written regarding the danger of using a fire extinguisher filled with certain liquids in attacking a fire around the motor or other electrical apparatus throughout the elevator. What's a person to do? True, electricity will be transmitted over most fluids used to extinguish a blaze right back to your hands holding the bucket or fluid container, and sand is certainly nothing to use.—J. T. Worr.

Ans.: Extinguishers filled with carbon tetrochloride should be handy to every piece of electrical apparatus in the plant. This fluid does not conduct electricity back to the hands.

Workmen's Compensation in Indiana?

Grain Dealers Journal: Myself and partner have two employes in the elevator on whom we could carry accident insurance at a reasonable rate; but the Industrial Board claims that we must give bond under the Workmen's Compensation Insurance Law or carry a policy, which latter we are doing, based on our entire payroll, cost \$120 annually.—J. B. L.

Ans.: The Workmen's Compensation Law of Indiana does not, as in some other states, exempt employers of fewer than five. Sec. 9513 requiring every employer to register annually with the Industrial Board and requiring every employer to keep insured his liability, or furnish proof of financial ability to pay compensation, or give a bond.

Is Written Contract Binding in Kansas?

Grain Dealers Journal: Is a written contract on grain in the state of Kansas fully binding on both parties, as between grain dealer and farmer? Is it necessary to make a down payment on the contract before it becomes binding?—O. O. Witt, mgr. Elkhart Co-operative Equity Exchange.

Ans.: A contract in writing is binding on both parties if signed by both. If not signed it is binding on the one who has not signed if he has accepted a part of the purchase price as down payment. The payment allows the plaintiff to get the contract-breaker into court and allows evidence to be introduced by both parties to prove what was the contract. If the contract was unsigned and nothing had been paid on it, the court would not allow evidence to be introduced against the party to be charged, as such a practice would leave open the door to fraud.

Contract Forms on Storage.

Grain Dealers Journal: Is there a form of contract that can be used in the state of Kansas in dealing with the farmers so as to avoid the necessity of taking out a state license as a bonded public warehouse, yet permit the user to actually store or not store grain as he pleases and collect storage charges? If a license is taken out, as we understand it, an elevator is forced to accept wheat for storage so long as he has any room left. Under certain conditions a dealer may need all the room he has for his own grain, and under others he may have much more than he needs, enough to use some of it for public storage. Then there is also the question of bonding.

Ans.: The warehouse law of Kansas expressly forbids the evasion by a warehouseman of his liability by any form of contract.

Chap. 24, sec. 201, makes all elevators or warehouses on the railroad storing grain in bulk for the public, public warehouses, and sections 202 and 203 require such warehouses to obtain a license and to give bond.

Sec. 205 forbids the warehouseman from discriminating against any person who wishes

to store grain, and section 206 specifies the form of receipt.

Renting an empty bin to a farmer without giving him a receipt for grain would be the only way to get around the law.

Thresher's Bill in Iowa?

Grain Dealers Journal: Would the elevator be responsible for threshing bills whether notified or not? How many days has the thresher to put in his bill at the elevator? Is there a law governing this?—E. S. Cole, agt. Quaker Oats Co., Beaver, Ia.

Ans.: The 1927 edition of the Code of Iowa contains no thresher's lien law, and we do not know that any has been enacted in the past two years in that state. This being the case the thresherman is in no better position than any other creditor of a farmer. In the absence of statutory authority the grain dealer could not withhold from the grower any part of the proceeds of sale of the grain to pay bills for threshing, groceries, clothing, etc.

Fumigant to Exterminate Weevil?

Grain Dealers Journal: Several times in the Grain Dealers Journal you have published what to use to exterminate weevil in wheat bins. We would thank you very much if you would advise us again, as one of our customers wants to know; also where the fumigant can be purchased.—C. H. Porter, Pekin (Ill.) Farmers Grain Co.

Ans.: Chlorpicrin is, we believe, the best, safest, least expensive, and most easily handled fumigant on the market, which is suitable for the use mentioned, and approved by the fire insurance companies.

There is only one grade of the fluid, which is also a safeguard. It may be obtained in both the liquid or gaseous states, suiting the convenience of the user.

Chlorpicrin, or "Larvacide" as it is known commercially, is non-explosive, non-combustible, and non-inflammable. It may be safely handled by humans. Also, it will not taint flour or injure the germination of seed.

The Furniture Fumigation Co. are distributors in this territory for the product, which is put up by Innis, Speiden & Co.

Further information may be had by referring to Pages 123 and 128 of the Jan. 25, 1928, number of the Journal, in which a complete review was published.

How Correct Unjust Freight Rate?

Grain Dealers Journal: The railroad company on which my elevator is situated has two other branch lines converging to the same market and the rate of freight from two points equidistant with my station to market is one cent less per hundred. One of these competing points is north and one south of my station, and their lower rate makes a difference on 100 carloads of grain of \$800 a year, making the competition pretty strong. It means that I cannot pay the farmer within ½ cent per bushel for his grain as these other points can pay, or I must figure to be able to handle the grain for ½ cent less. I would like to know what could be done about the matter?—J. M. West.

Ans.: Inspection of the map shows that the state is divided into groups, each station in the same group taking the same rate. One of the groups is 150 miles wide and it follows that points over 100 miles nearer to market have to pay as high a rate as the more distant points.

Also, on branch lines the railroads make rates to compete with other roads.

The remedy is to place the station in the lower rated group or to place the competing equidistant stations in a higher-rated group. This can be done by the railroad company, the proper party to address being the general freight agent. We know of instances where a shipper making the proper representations to the railroad company was granted relief; but this matter should be handled confidentially in order not to stir up opposition from points that would be affected adversely by the change.

Distribution of Cars.

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the present ruling in regard to distribution of cars by the railroads? Some years ago this used to be governed by the capacities of the elevators at a station being served, and the elevators with the greatest capacities got the largest proportion of cars. Is this still true as it was before the government returned the railroads to private ownership.—Bruce Carlson, Haskell Grain Co., Satanta, Kan.

Ans.: Rules governing the distribution of grain cars in Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas were promulgated and submitted to the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board at Hutchinson, Kan., June 19, 1929, for approval. These rules are published elsewhere in this number of the Journal.

In Kansas, however, a shipper who chooses, by depositing one-fourth of the freight to the designated point can force the carrier to furnish cars under penalty.

Chap. 66, Art. 2 of the Kansas Revised Statutes provides that on written application cars shall be furnished within 6 days in the order in which applications are made. Ten cars or less must be furnished in 3 days. If for 30 cars or more the carrier has ten days. The applicant is required to deposit ¼ of the freight charges, but not over \$10 per car.

Failure to load subjects the shipper to a penalty of \$5 per car per day, after 48 hours. The penalty for delay in furnishing cars is \$5 per car per day; but if no deposit is made there is no penalty on either party.

The public utilities commission is empowered to make general rules and regulations for the distribution of grain cars, and may make suitable orders on complaint of any shipper in time of car shortage.

Selling Two on Offer for One Car?

Grain Dealers Journal: Mr. Brown, a country shipper in Oklahoma, wires a terminal elevator company or export buyer located at Ft. Worth at 1 p. m. Saturday, advising that he wants to sell a sixty capacity car wheat and requests bid. He receives prompt reply within an hour giving price @ \$1.18 basis shipper's track. Mr. Brown, seller, immediately wires acceptance as follows: "Book two sixty cap. cars your price," and received no answer to the contrary until the following Monday morning after the market opening had showed a decline of one cent, and then buyer wires Brown confirming only one car at first price quoted and offering to book the second car at a cent less if desired.

It should be borne in mind that the terminal elevator company and export buyer referred to are usually in the market for wheat every day, and usually book reasonable quantities offered whether only one car, or two, or three, or more cars. It must also be borne in mind, however, that it is common rule and practice, and so understood, that such wire acceptances as sent by Brown, under such circumstances are always considered *booked*, and not subject to a wire confirmation from buyer, unless, perchance, buyer desires to modify or refuse the acceptance, therefore it is always properly considered sufficient notice to the seller that his wire acceptance is booked unless he gets an IMMEDIATE REPLY to the contrary.

Now, is not this a fact, and is it not supported by common law and custom under such circumstances?

And isn't buyer liable to Brown for not giving him immediate notice on receipt of his acceptance, advising him of buyer's intention to accept only one car, and thus putting seller on guard to make other disposition of second car?—E. M. Flickinger, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Ans.: When an export buyer puts out bids in the regular way he does not limit the quantity, since if the acceptances are rather large he can protect himself by an immediate hedge in the pit.

So too, if a country shipper wires a terminal elevator company "What are you offering for wheat?" and receives a quotation, he could accept for one or more cars; but if the country shipper in his wire specified one 60,000 capacity car the buyer would be within his legal rights to treat this as a special transaction good only for one car, unless he could easily take care of more, or the market was up.

It is true that it is the common rule and

practice that wire acceptance to broadcast bids by exporters is considered booked; but whether this would apply to a trade initiated by the shipper for one car is doubtful, if the exporter chose to consider it a special transaction. No contract is ever considered binding until two minds agree to the same thing.

Future Trading Breaks Record

Wheat sales for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade during July broke all records for monthly dealings in that grain. The total for the month was 2,431,961,000 bus. as announced by A. L. Fitz of the Grain Futures administration.

The previous high record was set in December 1925 when 2,062,928,000 bus. were traded in, giving July a margin of 369,033,000 bus.

Sales of all grains are understood to have been below the high mark.

Grading of New Wheat at Wichita.

R. D. Jarboe, Federal Supervisor at Wichita, Kan., reports that during the month of July there was received in Wichita 9751 cars of wheat, of which 1281 carlots were No. 1, 3738 No. 2, 3122 No. 3, 1193 No. 4, 247 No. 5, and 170 sample grade; 839 were smutty.

The factors determining the grade of these carlots of wheat were as follows: Weight, 8667; moisture, 221; foreign material, 768; total damaged, 19; heat damaged, 9; odor, 38; temperature, 29; 599 cars contained dockage.

The average moisture content during July was 12.9%. In July, 1928, the average moisture content was 13.9%.

The average protein content was 12.32%, against 12.17% last year. The lowest protein in any one car was 9.25%, and the highest was 16.50%.

W. R. Binkley Dead.

W. R. Binkley, pioneer grain dealer, founder and first pres. of the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n when the title of that group still included Oklahoma and Indian Territories, and a leader in the organization for many years, died Aug. 2 at his home in Oklahoma City, Okla. Mr. Binkley was 82 years old. Funeral services were held Aug. 5 and burial was made in Rose Hill cemetery.

The decedent started his career in the grain business in the corn trade of Central Illinois. From there he moved to Kansas and had headquarters at Wichita, where he made the handling of wheat a specialty, doing track buying in carload lots. When Oklahoma started production of wheat the field appealed to Mr. Binkley and he moved to Kingfisher. His travels convinced him of the needs of ass'ns for grain dealers and he became one of the promoters of the idea in that territory. Of late years he had been associated with his sons, Clyde and Dean, in the Binkley Radiator Co. at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Binkley was born at Lancaster, Pa., March 1, 1847. He is survived by five children, Herbert W., Clyde W. and Dean H., all of Oklahoma City, and Mrs. W. K. Winton, Muskogee, Okla., and Mrs. G. W. Kyle, Wichita, Kan.

The oldest son, Herbert, is a federal grain supervisor at Oklahoma City.



W. R. Binkley, Oklahoma City, Okla., Deceased.

Plugged 24 Cars of Corn

The Federal Grain Supervisor at Galveston, Tex., in the regular course of his work discovered what appeared to be incorrect grading of a lot of 24 cars of corn and had the cars resampled just before they were unloaded into the export elevator.

For two feet deep in the bottom in both ends extending from about two feet back from the doorposts to within four feet of the extreme end there had been loaded heat damaged corn, foreign material and cracked corn. This had been covered up with a higher and better grade of corn.

The cars were loaded so heavily that proper probing was practically impossible, 14 of the cars containing 90,000 lbs., 7 of them 84,000 lbs., and 4 of 60,000 lbs. marked capacity contained the maximum load of 66,000 lbs.

Before the plugging was discovered the Galveston inspector had graded 10 cars No. 3 mixed, 9 cars No. 5 mixed and 5 cars No. 6 mixed. This first inspection was changed to sample grade mixed on account of heat damaged kernels ranging from several per cent up to 66 per cent.

Ordinarily the plugging would not have been discovered at this elevator. All cars in the lot were loaded out by one elevator company at an interior point for the account of one grain company. This occurred in November, 1928, and on July 26 the Secretary of Agriculture announced his findings, the name of the individual guilty not being stated.

What Are You Paying for Wheat?

Scene: A western Kansas elevator.

Farmer: What are you paying for wheat now?

Grain Dealer (sourly): \$1.12.

Farmer: Did the market go up today?

Grain Dealer (Crabbedly): Not as much as we did.

Farmer: That's better than at the next town. They are only paying \$1.06.

Grain Dealer: That is all top wheat is worth basis present market.

Farmer: Guess this is a pretty good grain market. This town is better than any other around here.

Grain Dealer: It's a blankety blank damn fool market. But if we can't buy wheat right and make a profit we might as well all take a trimming. Blankety! blank! blank! blank!

[Which illustrates an all too frequent situation out where great western prairies roll with field after field of golden grain. Where women are women and men are overbidding grain dealers trying to dissipate their capital.—Ed.]

McKelvie Wheat Member of Board

Samuel R. McKelvie, Lincoln, Neb., former governor of that state and an agricultural editor, has been named to the Federal Farm Board by President Hoover. Mr. McKelvie completes the roster of that organization and was appointed to represent wheat growers.

The President made the choice after different wheat groups were unable to agree upon a recommendation, but it was announced that Mr. McKelvie was endorsed by a large number of farm organizations.

The new member has held various political posts in his home state. It is understood he is to withdraw from the board at the end of a year.

Oats Duty Increased

The oats tariff was raised one cent a bushel, to 16c by Republicans of the senate finance committee Aug. 1 in their revision of the house tariff measure.

The rates of 42c a bu. on wheat and 25c a bu. on corn provided in the house measure were not changed. The house had made no change in the oats tariff.

The 25c a bu. on corn is an increase of 10c a bu. over the present law while the wheat tariff is the same as at present.

Government's Policy Toward Co-operative Movement.

By ARTHUR M. HYDE, SEC'Y OF AGRICULTURE.

With the formation of the Federal Farm Board sympathetically but soundly administering its broad powers, and ample funds, the cause of cooperative organization of agriculture is ready for a general forward movement.

In the impending advance of co-operative marketing, the greatest need is leadership. After all that the Government has done or can do, there still remains the fundamental necessity of adequate, skilled, loyal leadership. Such leadership must be increasingly more unselfish and far visioned. The motive of co-operative marketing is not primarily profit for the co-operative organization, but profit for its constituent farmers. Its leadership must realize that dollars left on the farm by reason of better market prices are just as valuable as dollars collected from the farm and paid back to the farm.

The objective of co-operative marketing is not swollen cash balances or large surpluses in the co-operative treasury. Co-operation looks beyond those. It demands strong, well financed, close-knit organization to achieve its purposes, but its purposes are prosperous farm homes, affording to the members of the farm family an American standard of living, an American education and an equal opportunity in the race of life.

Sugar Duty Unfair to Grain Growers

Grain and other crops naturally adapted to our temperate climate pay so much better that farmers will not grow sugar beets unless subsidized. Being largely a hand-labor crop it is unsuited to a country like the United States where the wage is adjusted to machine production. Skilled workers in the United States do not want a common labor job such as the hand cultivation of beets.

The sugar tariff costs the consumers \$248,000,000, and the total value of the domestic sugar crop, beet and cane, is \$63,000,000, yet the producers are not prosperous.

The sugar plantations of Cuba are a natural market for the corn crop of the United States, and the beet growers of Michigan and Colorado could more profitably grow wheat to be ground into flour for sale in the tropics. The immigration law has reduced the influx of foreign-born laborers to less than the natural decrease of that element of our population, and the new supply of native born will never weed beets by hand.

No Early Change in Rates Under Hoch-Smith.

Anxious inquiry from all branches of the grain trade by those who fear they may be caught unawares by announcement of a new grain rate structure under the Hoch-Smith resolutions has caused the Interstate Commerce Commission to issue a statement declaring that no changes under Docket No. 17,000 will be made before Jan. 1, 1930.

The statement said the Commission was expediting its work in every possible manner but that any action before that time was impossible. Officials said they had received many letters from grain men who were anxious for a decision date in order that they might prepare for it.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 15-16. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse.

Sept. 5-6, Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Conneaut Lake Park, Pa.

Oct. 14-16.—Grain Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Cleaning Profitable this Year.

Grain Dealers Journal: Cleaning of grain is proving profitable this year thru the southern and central part of Kansas and the northern part of Oklahoma, a territory which has suffered from poor quality wheat thruout the season. Wheat coming into the elevators weighing 49 to 54 lbs. to the bu. can be put thru the cleaner and the grade will be raised one and sometimes two grades.

Wheat thru the territory referred to is so uniformly poor that mixing is almost impossible, it being impossible to find enough wheat of good quality to carry the poor quality and maintain the grade. Herein the cleaner is the only answer. It takes out a lot of chaff and dockage which brings heavy discounts in the terminal markets. Of course there is some shrink, but this is more than made up in the improved quality of the grain.

Poor quality wheat can usually be bought worth the money since it is always difficult to handle and few have the facilities to take care of it profitably. Use of a cleaner increases the profit which can be made on it. Cleaners are paying for themselves this year.—E. F. Brown, The Maize Grain & Supply Co., Maize, Kan.

Better for Grain Dealers to Operate Own Trucks.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have often heard of country grain elevator men operating trucks for hauling merchandise, coal, lumber and feed out to farms and hauling grain back, but I have never had the good fortune to meet a grain dealer who had actual experience in the operation of trucks. From what I have heard of the experience of operating trucks from men in other lines of business, I judge the interest on the investment, depreciation, replacement and operating costs would be prohibitive unless trucks could be kept busy all the time.

To my own way of thinking it is much safer for the country elevator operator to own and operate his own trucks than to employ a trucking company to do the hauling, because if I became dissatisfied with the practices or methods of the truck company I employed, I would hesitate to discontinue their employment for the reason that if I did so, I would expect the trucking company to co-operate with some other firm handling my side lines in efforts to get the trade of my established customers.

I know of one grain dealer in a town not far away who kept a trucker pretty well employed, but through a dispute over some trivial matter they parted company, and the trucker hooked up with another grain dealer and got some of the business of the elevator man who first employed him.

I have heard of truck operators soliciting orders for merchandise, such as feed, coal, lumber, and then buying to fill the order; but always buying the cheapest stuff obtainable with the natural result that the farmers soon refused to give him any order.

I believe that the grain dealers who increase their merchandise sales and grain purchases through the operation of trucks will have much better control of the business if they will own and operate the trucks doing the hauling. The experiences and convictions of those who have made a careful study of the trucking business would be very interesting reading to one who is competing with elevator operators who do employ truck companies to do their hauling.

If the truck is to pay for its employment then it must be carefully routed for a maxi-

mum delivery and collection, because no revenue can be derived from running it empty or standing idle. If any dealer is convinced from his own experience that trucks can be operated profitably in promoting a country grain and feed business I would be pleased to know how he does it.—S. J. Burleigh.

Unethical Methods of Developing Business.

Grain Dealers Journal: In spite of case after case in which the unethical practice of developing new business by overbidding distant farmers for their grain has proven unprofitable, it is still being tried.

The same price to all for equal quality grain is only fair to the patrons nearby who constantly bring an elevator its dependable business.

It may be that overbidding a farmer who is on the border line of a territory or who is in the territory normally served by another dealer will bring in his business. But it is only temporary. Such a farmer will continue to shop around. And getting into another dealer's territory will inevitably start a price or grading war, costly to all the dealers involved.

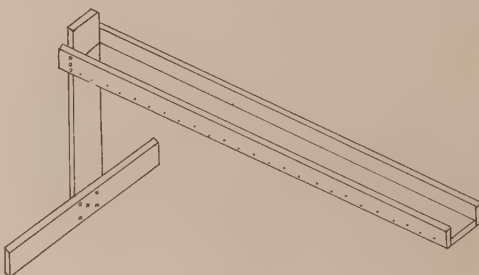
Development of new business ought to come from within one's territory by better service to the elevator's patrons and by a careful study of farm problems which will permit the manager to advise with his patrons in encouraging them to raise bigger and better crops or need more of the supplies he is in a position to furnish.

Pocket-book battles with dealers in other towns and poaching in a territory normally well served by another elevator are practices which should be vigorously discouraged. The greatest good is accomplished and the greatest profit made by development of new business, rather than taking that which properly belongs to someone else.—Kansas Dealer.

Home-Made Truck Dump.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am going to describe a truck dump I built for my elevator. It works successfully, yet is economical in lumber and so simple that almost anyone with a few tools can duplicate it.

My dump is made in two sections—one for each side of the truck. Each side consists of an upright 2x12, 4 ft. long. Six inches from the top is fastened a 2x12, 10 ft. long which forms the track for the truck wheels. Each side of the track carries a 2x4 nailed or bolted to it as guard rails for the wheels of the truck. A piece of 2x4, 3 ft. long, is centered and then nailed or bolted to the base of the upright to prevent the section from falling over. The upright extends 6 inches above the floor of the track to keep the truck wheels from driving over it.



Home Made Truck Dump.

The two sides are placed in the driveway at the proper gauge and the truck drives up on them. After unloading the truck backs off, the two sides are moved out of the way and the truck drives on.—John Pearson, Preston, Neb.

Flirting with the Sheriff

Grain Dealers Journal: What is the best remedy for chronic overbidders? Some operators of country elevators seem to have but one aim, and that is to buy all the grain brot to town regardless of the price they must pay to get it. Volume is always desirable if it can be obtained at a profit, but the dealer who persistently overbids the market is flirting with the sheriff. I called on some of the dealers along the Englewood branch of the Santa Fe last week and found most of them in a sour frame of mind.

No grain buyer can enjoy his business when burdened with a bitter attitude toward his competitors and I advised them to hold biweekly meetings of all the dealers of the section and a monthly social gathering of the dealers and their wives. Some received my suggestion with an emphatic, "Impossible!" but I know it is possible, because I have seen it tried in a nest of fighters and cutthroat practices were quickly displaced by sane business methods, with the happy result that all made a good living and commanded the respect of their customers and competitors.

One thing the overbidder generally overlooks is that in bidding over the market he casts reflection on the business capacity of his competitors and arouses the suspicion of his customers. Grain bot right is half sold. Stop your fighting and buy grain on a living margin or let the others have it.—S. W. Traveler.

Bulling the Local Market Unpopular in Nebraska.

Grain Dealers Journal: The annual audit of the Farmers Grain & Live Stock Assn. of Coleridge, Nebr., is a gem, listen:

Volume of business \$374,977.10; Expense \$7,593.75. Grain handled 184,100 bus. Repairs \$521.54. Depreciation on machinery 10%; on building 3%. The radio and truck were dropped from the assets and the more doubtful accounts charged off. Results, Profit of \$6,449.44 for the year.

That is the sort of an institution that the farmers are proud to call their own and do business with. It breathes prosperity, has a long credit at the bank and adds to the financial stability of the community.

In strong contrast are the many towns in this state where a "No Profit" grain handling organization has started up to bull the market out of all reason and drive everybody else out of the grain business. In hundreds of instances they have bankrupted themselves and prevented competitors from making any profit. Cheaply hired managers, without any sound knowledge of business methods and knowing nothing of the science of grain grading have demoralized and degraded the business in many communities, to such an extent that the offending companies are in debt from ten to fifty thousand dollars, and the elevator properties kept in such poor repair as to be almost worthless.

A new era is dawning. The Herron heresy that a farmers elevator must be conducted on a "No Profit" basis is gradually giving way to the principles of sound business. Solvency with a strong reserve for operating purposes are as necessary factors in the grain handling business as in any other line of trade, and nothing proves this quite so well as the large number of the indigent elevator companies, made so by the foolish notion that they could operate indefinitely on the "No Profit" plan.—J. N. Campbell, Sec'y, Omaha, Nebr.

Government fixed minimum prices for native wheat in Spain are summer, \$1.81 a bu. on the farm; winter \$1.83; for next spring \$1.87 and for the first half of next summer \$1.89. The import duty has been fixed at 37c a bu.

The Banker and the Grain Exchange.

[By James E. Boyle, Ph. D., Professor of Rural Economy, College of Agriculture, Cornell University.]

Turning to the banker himself and asking him what the grain exchange means to his business, we have, for instance, the testimony of David R. Forgan, when president of the National Bank of the Republic, Chicago, one of America's economic statesmen:

Warehouse receipts for grain, or anything else that finally becomes human food, are, in my opinion, the best possible collateral for bank loans. I have seen the time more than once when high class stocks and bonds, and even government bonds, could not readily be sold, but I have never seen the time, nor do I ever expect to see it, when anything that has to be eaten could not be sold. The warehouse receipts, therefore, alluded to above, constitute a collateral which is always available for the payment of debts. Furthermore, if the grain or provisions represented by the warehouse receipts are already sold for future delivery, that fact adds a great element of strength to the loan, because there is a third party obligated to take the grain at a certain time for a given price.

When I lived in Minneapolis I had the only unpleasant experience I have ever had in connection with the elevator business. A terminal elevator filled its elevators with wheat, and thinking that the market was likely to go up did not hedge it by selling for future delivery. In other words, it speculated on the wheat. The market went down, with the result that the elevator concern failed and the bank with which I was connected suffered a loss.

The present method, therefore, of carriers of grain or provisions selling them for future delivery is a highly satisfactory one to the banks whose money is loaned to carriers. The sale for future delivery is the strong link in the chain that makes such loans the best in the world.

It is the price barometer and the hedging facilities of the grain exchange which give stability to investments in mills and terminal elevators, and which safeguard the credit furnished by the banks to the various grain industries.

DUMPING NEUTRALIZED. — One-half the wheat crop is moved to market within ninety days of harvest. This rapid crop movement is

true of all the other grains which move into commerce. Some persons call this quick movement by the name of "dumping." Now, dumping is popularly supposed to knock the bottom out of prices. The fact is, however, that dumping grain on our domestic markets has no effect whatever on prices. The reason is very simple to anyone who knows the terminal markets. Grain is not a perishable commodity. It can be stored. It can be hedged. The receipts of grain at the Chicago market, for instance, whether big or little, are mostly bought, paid for, and put in storage by terminal elevators. As fast as they buy, they sell for future delivery.

This hedging process, as it is termed, protects their profits and limits their losses. Being thus insured against loss from price fluctuations, it makes no difference to them whether they are buying three cars or three hundred cars or three thousand cars. They can pay cash, for they can borrow the money at the lowest current interest rates, because the grain is hedged, sold for future delivery, thus safeguarding the bank in extending the credit. This is the theory on which the great terminal grain exchanges operate, and this theory is proved by the facts.

Apply one test to this theory of marketing, the severest test which can be applied. Take the largest day's receipts of grain in the ninety years' history of the Chicago market, and see what effects, if any, these big receipts had on price. Did the bottom go out of the market? By referring to the record, we find that on Wednesday, February 15, 1922, occurred the largest receipts of any one grain in the history of the Board of Trade; and the grain was corn. Five or six hundred thousand bushels of corn constitute average receipts. On this day some six times an average day's receipts of corn arrived, namely, 3,446,000 bus. What happened to price in the face of this terrible dumping? The price went up one cent. It also went up one cent the next day, showing that the market is a shock absorber, ready to take and pay for any quantity the country can ship. There is only one reason for the terminal buy-

ers absorbing this large crop movement without price depression. That is, because they can finance it easily and safely, by borrowing from the banks on one side and hedging the transactions in the grain futures market on the other side.

This close relationship between banks and the grain trade is the reason why the great Chicago banks have memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade. They do no trading, but they have a voice in making new rules and changing old rules so that the integrity of credit in the grain trade shall remain unquestioned.

Community Storage Lots for Angola's Surplus Grain.

The agricultural problem is much the same the world over. Wherever men floundering about farm lands in an effort to dig an existence out of the acres intrusted to their tilling are of low intelligence, careless or lazy, we find them obtaining indifferent results from their so-called labors, and they are discontented. The hard working successful farmer neither wants or seeks Government interference.

The farmers of Angola in Portuguese West Africa have not yet demanded the appointment of a Farm Relief Board, but the farm agitators of that land will, no doubt, make such a demand as soon as they hear of the Board recently appointed by the President of the United States.

The farmers of Angola seldom produce a crop in excess of their own needs, so the helpful middleman has not yet come into their lives. In many of the Angola villages, grain is assembled in the community storage lot illustrated on the outside front cover of this number, and the grain of each family is given a special bin. In fact the head of the family generally finds it necessary to weave his own bin and elevate his Maize or Kafir corn to the bin after it is elevated to the top of a strong pole.

Each bin in the community bread box is formed of straw and jungle grass which is deftly woven around the frame work of bark and reeds. An opening in the apex is provided for dumping the threshed and dried grain into the bins. Then the opening is closed so as to protect the grain from the birds and insects. The purpose of storing the grain high on poles is to get it out of reach of the goats and chickens.

Illustrated herewith is also a bin builder weaving a grain receptacle. A pile of heavy jungle grass is shown in the foreground which he weaves in and around the reeds forming the bin. Sometimes these grain bins are tied to the high limbs of trees, so as to protect the supply from the animals which are compelled to forage for their own food.

The curious trees in the background of the weaver are the famous Baobab tree; one of Africa's most valuable plants. It is also called "monkey bread" and "sour gourd." Many of these trees attain great age and often have a trunk twenty feet in diameter. The bark is fibrous and the natives strip it off to make ropes and clothes.

Each bin builder makes his bin of a different size and form from those built by others so that when he wishes a fresh supply of grain to grind for food, he can always be sure of getting it out of his own bin. No warehouse receipts are issued in this community storehouse and the grain is taken out and in without the expense of either weighing or grading, in fact no Appeals Committee has as yet been appointed. All Angola farmers believe in storing a bountiful supply to provide for their own future needs. The farm agitator has not yet disturbed the equanimity of their peaceful lives.

No State capital in grain trading is one of the demands of Polish farmers who are dissatisfied with the governmental "cheap bread policy." Changes in the government policy are expected as a result of low rye prices this year.



Native of Angola, West Africa, Weaving Grain Storehouse.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Thielman, Minn., Aug. 2.—Spring wheat poor; winter wheat fair.—X.

Superior, Neb., July 31.—Corn in this vicinity not hurt as yet but must have rain within next few days.—E. Lieber.

Tecumseh, Neb., Aug. 6.—The growing corn looks very good since the rains last week.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Batavia Station (Batavia p. o.), Mich., Aug.
8.—Wheat small acreage and low yield; quality
good. Oats small acreage, low yield.—Dovey
Bros.

Browerville, Minn., Aug. 5.—Considering the dry weather here we have a very good crop, barley going about 35 bus. per acre; oats, 35 to 40.—E. F. Deskins.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 5.—Advances in wheat prices may lead to a seeding of 13,000,000 acres in Kansas this fall, a new record, says J. P. Jarrell of the agriculture department of the Santa Fe railroad.

Rogers, Neb., July 30.—Wheat will average close to 20 bus. per acre here; quality good. Corn prospects very good. A little more rain soon and we will have a bumper crop.—L. C. Gerriets, agt., T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Meriden, Ill., Aug. 2.—Corn making good progress, however about ten days later than last year. Threshing started Aug. 1, and oats making from 40 to 50 bus. per acre, quality better than the previous crop.—Charles E. Gallagher.

Petersburg, Ind.—Farmers in Pike county who planted Purkoff wheat last fall, report they have the banner yields in the county this year. It is expected a much larger acreage of this wheat will be sown in Pike county this fall than ever before.—C.

Huron, Kan., July 30.—Wheat is about 75% short of last year. No plowing for new crop yet—too dry to plow. Wheat here made about 6 bus. to the acre. Poor stand of corn and it is late. Needing rain badly.—Walter Boyd, mgr., Huron Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Wooster, O., Aug. 1.—The Hessian fly population of the state is at a standstill or decreased materially, is the findings of authorities after the annual insect survey. The situation is very hopeful, authorities stated, but warned that there must be no carelessness in planting before a safe date.

Auburn, Ia., July 29.—Corn is normally good and acreage normal; oats, early variety fairly good, late ones will be light both in test and yield. Estimate a 40-bu. average for oats in this section; barley yield fair with a poor color and test. Estimate the barley acreage reduced about 50%.—George Wernimont, of Wernimont Bros.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 7.—The week was showery in the north third, but there was little or no rain over much of the remainder of the state until the week ended cool with rather general rainfall. Some areas had no appreciable precipitation for two and even three weeks and in these parts moisture was much needed for corn, but this crop was much improved by the rain where and when it did occur. The harvest is nearly completed and threshing continues. Stubble plowing has begun in a few localities.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—The situation in the three prairie provinces of western Canada grows worse and worse. The lack of moisture up there is very serious, and contrary to some reports, moisture would be of considerable benefit in helping the head to fill. Summer fallow wheat is reported as holding up remarkably well considering the drought, while a great deal of the spring plowed and stubble grain has been plowed down. It is reported that the rye yield will be light with no improvement in oats or the other coarse grains.—T. P. Heffelfinger, the Van Dusen Harrington Co.

Winnipeg, Man., July 26.—The present condition of the wheat crop in the prairie provinces is 53 per cent of normal as compared with 102 per cent at the same time last year, says the Canadian wheat pool in a statement today. Crop conditions by provinces: Wheat: Manitoba, 60; Saskatchewan, 56.5; Alberta, 44; Oats: Manitoba, 45; Saskatchewan, 53; Alberta, 42; barley: Manitoba, 50; Saskatchewan, 58; Alberta, 44. Correspondents in all three provinces reported excessive damage from heat and lack of rain.

Topeka, Aug. 5.—At this writing, the Kansas wheat crop is practically all harvested and we are now in a position to make an intelligent estimate of the total yield. The last government crop report estimated the average yield at 12.3 per acre on 11,268,000 to be harvested. Reports to this office would indicate that at least 268,000 acres of the amount harvested, or amount reported for harvest rather, July 1st, was destroyed by flood, wind and hail and the average yield of the 11 million acres actually harvested, 11½ bushels per acre, or a total yield of 126,500,000 bushels. This is 11,896,000 bushels less than the government estimate of July 9.—E. J. Smiley, Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Aug. 1 condition of spring wheat, including durum, is 57.5 per cent compared with 72.6 per cent on July 1. August condition is 15 points below the August average. The indicated yield is 10.1 bu. per acre with a crop of 211,000,000 bus., compared with 324,000,000 bus. last year. Such a yield would be the lowest per acre since 1919. The winter wheat yield per acre is placed at 14.2 bu. or a crop of 561,000,000 bu. Corn condition is 76.8 per cent with a 10-year average of 79.5 per cent and an indicated crop of 2,694,000,000 bus. The oats condition is estimated at 74.2 per cent or 29.8 bus. per acre for a crop of 1,198,000,000 bus. compared with a yield of 1,449,000,000 last year. The rye crop is estimated at 42,000,000 bus. as compared with 41,700,000 last year. The barley estimate is for 286,000,000 bus., compared with 357,000,000 bu. last year.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 7.—Although the high temperatures of the preceding period continued over the first half, the week was slightly below normal in temperature. The drought was broken by general rains, heavy in places, on the 3d. The bulk of the wheat crop has been threshed with both quality and yield fair to good. Fall plowing has commenced in parts of the central and south. Corn made mostly satisfactory progress, although some local damage was reported by dry weather, but this condition was generally relieved by rains near the close. The crop is tasseling and silking with ears setting in the more northern counties. Some late planted fields are reported spotted. Oats are practically all cut and threshing is well under way with the yield mostly good. Clover for seed is heading well. New clover suffered considerably from the dry weather. Haying made good advance and is mostly finished. Early potatoes promise a good crop but late planted made slow growth.—J. H. Armington, senior meteorologist.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—Winter wheat production in the United States was estimated at 553,000,000 bus. on Aug. 1, by Nat C. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co.; compared with their July 1 estimate of 601,000,000 bus. and the 1928 crop of 578,000,000 bus. Spring wheat was set at 194,000,000 bus. as compared with their July 1 estimate of 247,000,000 bus. and 324,000,000 bus. harvested last year. The condition of winter wheat Aug. 1 was estimated at 92.77 per cent of the ten year average and spring wheat at 73.3 per cent. Estimated yield of all wheat was placed at 747,000,000 bus., as compared with 848,000,000 bus., their July 1 estimate, and 902,000,000 bus. as the total United States crop for 1928. The Canadian spring wheat crop for the three provinces was estimated Aug. 1 to be 252,000,000 bus. as compared with the July 1 estimate of 372,000,000 bus. and a crop of 509,000,000 bus. in 1928. The rye crop for the United States was estimated on Aug. 1 at 39,900,000 bus., as compared with their estimate of 41,400,000 bus. on July 1 and a crop of 41,700,000 bus. last year. The Aug. 1 estimate on corn is for 2,767,000,000 bus., compared with 2,681,000,000 bus. for their July 1 estimate and a crop of 2,836,000,000 bus. in 1928. Oats on Aug. 1 were estimated at 1,195,000,000 bus., compared with 1,230,000,000 as estimated July 1 and a 1928 crop of 1,449,000,000 bus.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates for the United States.

| Crop. | Condition | | Total production in millions. | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--------|
| | Aug. 1, 10-yr. av., 1918-1927. | | by con- dition, Aug. 1, 1929. | |
| | Pct. | Pct. | vested, 1928. | 1929. |
| Corn, bus. | 79.5 | 78.8 | 2,836 | 2,741 |
| Winter wheat | ... | ... | 578 | *568 |
| Durum, 4 states | †76.6 | 56.7 | 93 | 49 |
| Oth. spr. wheat.... | †72.4 | 56.2 | 231 | 156 |
| All wheat | ... | ... | 902 | 774 |
| Oats | 78.2 | 75.6 | 1,449 | 1,203 |
| Barley | 79.0 | 70.1 | 357 | 304 |
| Rye | ... | ... | 41.7 | *41.0 |
| Buckwheat | 87.1 | 78.6 | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| Flaxseed | 75.4 | 57.8 | 18.7 | 18.0 |
| Rice, 5 states.... | 86.2 | 84.5 | 41.9 | 34.8 |
| Grain sorghums\|\| | 79.6 | 73.3 | 142.5 | 115.1 |
| Hay, tons | †80.8 | 85.4 | 93.0 | 97.4 |
| Hay, wild | †76.8 | 75.6 | 12.9 | 12.4 |
| Pasture | 79.8 | 79.7 | .... | .... |
| Beans\|\|, bus. | 81.6 | 79.7 | 16.6 | 17.6 |
| Soy beans, bus. | 82.2 | 82.5 | .... | .... |
| Peanuts, lbs. | 79.6 | 79.2 | .... | .... |
| Cowpeas, bus. | 79.0 | 76.2 | .... | .... |
| Vetvel beans, tons.† | 74.3 | 81.0 | .... | .... |
| Broomcorn\|\|, tons. | 75.8 | 73.3 | \$64.5 | \$48.4 |

*Preliminary estimate. †Short time average.

‡All spring wheat. ||Principal producing states.

§Thousands of tons.

| Yield per acre. | | Indi- |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | cated by |
| | | Har- |
| | | vest- |
| | | ed condi- |
| Acreage for | | 10-yr. tion |
| harvest, 1929. | | av. Aug. |
| Per cent 1,000 | | 1918- |
| of 1928. acres. | | 1927. |
| Crop. | | 1929. |
| Corn, bus. | 97.7 98,333 | 27.8 27.9 |
| Winter wheat | 110.2 39,885 | 14.9 *14.2 |
| Durum, 4 states. | 79.8 5,357 | 12.4 9.2 |
| Oth. spr. wheat, U. S. | 104.5 15,514 | †12.6 10.1 |
| All wheat | 105.2 60,766 | 14.1 12.7 |
| Oats | 96.4 40,222 | 31.0 29.9 |
| Barley | 103.5 13,595 | 24.8 22.4 |
| Rye | 95.5 3,284 | 13.6 *12.5 |
| Buckwheat | 104.5 783 | 18.9 17.2 |
| Flaxseed | 117.2 3,092 | 7.5 5.8 |
| Rice, 5 states | 91.5 881 | 39.3 39.5 |
| Grain sorghum† | 96.8 6,286 | \|\|20.4 18.3 |
| Hay tame, tons. | 104.0 60,054 | 1.52 1.62 |
| Beans, dry†, bus. | 110.0 1,735 | 11.2 10.2 |
| Soy beans, bus. | 107.4 ..... | ..... |
| Peanuts, lbs. | 104.6 ..... | ..... |
| Cowpeas, bus. | 80.5 ..... | ..... |
| Velvet beans, lbs. | 100.0 ..... | ..... |
| Broomcorn†, lbs. | 100.7 300 | 315 323 |

*Preliminary estimate. †All spring wheat.

†Principal producing states. ||Short time average.

Buckwheat was caught by dry weather in New York and Pennsylvania shortly after planting and the Aug. 1 condition of 78.6 was the

Northwest Corn Needs Rain

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 7.—The weather during the past week in the Northwest has been dry and warm which has further hurried the ripening of the small grains. From now on the weather will have little effect on anything but corn and flax.

The corn crop in many districts deteriorated during the past week due to lack of moisture. Altho we do not believe that the situation is generally serious as yet, rain must be received very shortly in order to produce the fair average crop which we had in prospect.

Flax is still very spotted. There are some quite good fields and some very poor fields, and without rain, the late sown flax will hardly be worth threshing in many vicinities.

The small grain harvest in South Dakota and southern Minnesota has been going on very rapidly and is fast drawing to a close. In the southern districts of North Dakota we expect that harvesting of wheat and barley will be general in the very near future.

In North Dakota our reports state that by actual threshing returns, the rye is yielding from 5 to 35 bus. with an average of 13 bushels per acre. Not enough wheat has been threshed to mention. In South Dakota the rye is yielding from 6 to 25 bus. with an average of 13 bus., while the wheat is running from 3 to 32 bus., with an average of 11 bushels per acre. The few reports we have on the winter wheat yield would indicate that it is yielding considerably better than the spring wheat. In Minnesota rye is yielding from 7 to 26 bus. with an average of 18 bus., while wheat is running from 7 to 30 bus., with an average of 17 bus. per acre. Of course it must be remembered that our returns from Minnesota come from southern parts which are reported to be in better condition than the balance of the state.

Black rust has developed in a few localities and is doing some damage.—T. P. Heffelfinger, The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

lowest on record for that date and indicated a production of about 13,487,000 bus., which would be slightly below the average of recent years.

Oats remaining on farms on Aug. 1 is estimated at 6.0% of the crop of 1928, or about 87,412,000 bus., compared with 42,315,000 bus. on Aug. 1, 1928, and 79,202,000 bus.; the average of stocks of oats on Aug. 1 for the five years 1923-1927.

Barley remaining on farms on Aug. 1 is estimated at 4.8% of the crop of 1928, or about 17,039,000 bus., compared with 7,751,000 bus. on Aug. 1, and 6,454,000 bus.; the average of stocks of barley on Aug. 1 for the five years 1923-1927.

Galveston Embargo Modified.

Grains other than wheat have been removed from the absolute embargo at Galveston. The order releases for shipment to that port any grain, except wheat, upon assurance of sale or definite steamer engagement and the assurance that cars will be released immediately upon arrival.

Rye Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 5,323 | 112,810 | 111,235 | 111,235 |
| Chicago | 38,000 | 270,000 | 39,000 | 14,000 |
| Cincinnati | 2,800 | 16,800 | 13,140 | 13,140 |
| Duluth | 245,681 | 93,356 | 88,451 | 403,757 |
| Ft. William | 387,987 | 380,203 | 134,748 | 1,121,737 |
| Pt. Arthur | 12,000 | 1,600 | 9,000 | 12,000 |
| Indianapolis | 12,000 | 4,500 | 13,140 | 13,140 |
| Kansas City | 19,670 | 9,450 | 162,560 | 177,680 |
| Milwaukee | 413,970 | 165,960 | 21,428 | 177,680 |
| Minneapolis | 12,000 | 7,000 | 35,000 | 11,200 |
| New Orleans | 124,500 | 23,800 | 7,200 | 60,600 |
| New York | 112,000 | 2,300 | 907 | 6,500 |
| Omaha | 2,300 | 907 | 6,500 | 2,600 |
| Peoria | 10,400 | 117,218 | 43,681 | 161,749 |
| Philadelphia | 117,218 | 43,681 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| St. Louis | 4,800 | 1,200 | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| Superior | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Toledo | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |
| Wichita | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 | 1,300 |

Corn Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 38,693 | 35,939 | 4,715,000 | 2,879,000 |
| Chicago | 6,281,000 | 10,851,000 | 379,400 | 312,200 |
| Cincinnati | 392,000 | 366,800 | 118,800 | 73,200 |
| Denver | 360,000 | 207,600 | 356,350 | 356,350 |
| Duluth | 321,414 | 1,568 | 1,568 | 1,568 |
| Ft. William | 1,568 | 40,000 | 1,568 | 1,568 |
| Hutchinson | 21,250 | 1,816,000 | 1,528,000 | 1,754,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,973,000 | 2,358,000 | 1,528,000 | 2,916,000 |
| Kansas City | 1,500,000 | 765,810 | 978,817 | 1,214,750 |
| Milwaukee | 1,519,960 | 5,341,201 | 507,490 | 467,960 |
| Minneapolis | 1,201,480 | 82,800 | 131,887 | 256,232 |
| New Orleans | 124,556 | 147,000 | 1,779,400 | 3,455,200 |
| New York | 147,000 | 1,724,400 | 1,149,450 | 769,950 |
| Omaha | 1,482,600 | 2,578,800 | 2,093,500 | 2,093,500 |
| Peoria | 2,358,600 | 1,724,400 | 1,923,667 | 794,600 |
| Philadelphia | 9,125 | 109,200 | 109,200 | 109,200 |
| St. Joseph | 684,000 | 636,000 | 493,500 | 793,500 |
| St. Louis | 2,795,800 | 2,914,800 | 2,914,800 | 2,914,800 |
| Seattle | 196,800 | 300,000 | 796,000 | 493,000 |
| St. Paul | 804,000 | 300,000 | 796,000 | 493,000 |
| Superior | 238,485 | 4,500 | 229,000 | 229,000 |
| Toledo | 101,250 | 93,750 | 22,100 | 34,800 |
| Wichita | 41,600 | 67,200 | 22,100 | 34,800 |

Wheat Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 3,393,872 | 1,752,183 | 439,813 | 240,130 |
| Chicago | 8,078,000 | 3,469,000 | 2,131,000 | 3,003,000 |
| Cincinnati | 1,576,400 | 75,000 | 225,400 | 64,400 |
| Denver | 544,500 | 132,000 | 30,800 | 25,300 |
| Duluth | 6,056,724 | 1,691,558 | 4,834,388 | 4,558,664 |
| Ft. William | 14,605,715 | 14,393,119 | 12,995,641 | 36,270,591 |
| Houston | 540,568 | 15,607,350 | 206,000 | 471,000 |
| Hutchinson | 19,128,150 | 206,000 | 471,000 | 78,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,761,000 | 35,561,240 | 15,931,630 | 8,140,990 |
| Kansas City | 2,497,840 | 1,884,960 | 1,381,005 | 827,407 |
| Milwaukee | 8,294,130 | 4,878,520 | 3,401,890 | 3,639,080 |
| Minneapolis | 738,652 | 428,702 | 94,127 | 94,127 |
| New Orleans | 3,704,000 | 4,051,000 | 2,744,000 | 337,400 |
| New York | 11,292,800 | 4,172,800 | 2,744,000 | 337,400 |
| Omaha | 268,800 | 235,200 | 192,000 | 212,400 |
| Peoria | 901,873 | 420,426 | 207,943 | 376,582 |
| Philadelphia | 5,823,000 | 2,082,400 | 585,000 | 394,800 |
| St. Joseph | 8,801,800 | 9,462,600 | 3,054,700 | 2,820,000 |
| St. Louis | 887,700 | 805,200 | 6,000 | 27,000 |
| Seattle | 4,023,264 | 1,254,475 | 2,840,480 | 2,277,212 |
| St. Paul | 2,053,590 | 766,375 | 79,905 | 386,605 |
| Superior | 13,144,600 | 14,871,600 | 10,621,800 | 10,605,300 |
| Toledo | 13,144,600 | 14,871,600 | 10,621,800 | 10,605,300 |
| Wichita | 13,144,600 | 14,871,600 | 10,621,800 | 10,605,300 |

*Exports.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Thiebman, Minn., Aug. 2.—No grain remaining in farmers' hands.—X.

Browerville, Minn., Aug. 5.—Considerable old grain left in this part of the country.—E. F. Deskins.

Rogers, Neb., July 30.—Farmers are selling wheat quite freely.—L. C. Gerriets, agt., T. B. Hord Grain Co.

Huron, Kan., July 30.—Not much wheat or corn on farms.—Walter Boyd, mgr., Huron Farmers Co-op. Business Ass'n.

Hutchinson, Kan., Aug. 6.—Receipts of 14,169 cars of wheat during July broke all records in receipts for a single month. Receipts in July 1928, was 11,561.

Chatham, Ont., July 25.—The first new Ontario wheat of the season on the market here arrived yesterday. It was of fine quality and brought \$1.25 a bu.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 3.—Waterborne shipments of wheat from Puget Sound for July were 56,000 to the United Kingdom and 25,000 bus. to California.

Kansas City, Aug. 6.—A car of wheat averaging 19.45 per cent protein was received here from Hugo, Col. The record is 19.67 per cent, established in 1926.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 23.—The first car of new crop wheat arrived here July 23, from Onawa, Ia. It tested 60.8 lbs., 11.7 per cent protein and graded No. 3 spring.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 7.—Shipments of grain from Milwaukee for the season by lake are 5,174,211 bus., as compared with 4,215,120 bus. for the corresponding period last year.

Tecumseh, Neb., Aug. 6.—Considerable old corn back in the country in farmers' cribs, and I look for a little movement after wheat harvest.—Chet Knierim, Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Hutchinson, Kan., July 22.—A new record for single day receipts was established here today when 1,297 cars were received, replacing the record set July 6 when 1,021 cars reached the yards here.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—August 1 stocks of old oats on farms are estimated by Nat. C. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co., at 91,040,000 bus., or 6.3 per cent of last year's crop. This compares with a carry-over of 42,315,000 bus. a year ago and 79,202,000, the average carry-over of the preceding five years.

Topeka, Kan., Aug. 5.—The movement of winter wheat from Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas to terminals during July breaks all records and it is marvelous indeed that this flow of new crop wheat found a ready market at advancing prices. This free movement is explained by some of our correspondents as follows: Many farmers just prior to the threshing of the crop were not expecting to receive more than 75c per bushel and when they were offered 90 to \$1.10 per bushel, it was so much more than they expected that they turned it loose. The headed and stacked wheat in the north central, central and northeastern part of the state will not be marketed from the thrasher but will be stored and held for higher prices. Farmers in the described sections have sufficient storage room to take care of the crop. Owing to the heavy movement of wheat during July, it is reasonable to assume that the movement during the present month and during September will be below normal. Should heavy movement continue for ten days or two weeks, an embargo of some of our markets will follow, as practically all elevator space is taken and there will be no place to unload cars. Owing to the lack of elevator space at Kansas City, ordinary No. 2 hard wheat is selling, 12% protein wheat, at 8c to 9c per bushel under the September option and 14c to 15c per bushel under the December. If farmers can be induced to hold wheat back until elevator space is available at export ports, and interior markets, the cash should advance to the September price.—E. J. Smiley, sec'y, Kansas Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 7.—The Updike Grain Corporation has arranged for shipment thru New Orleans of 500,000 bus. of Nebraska wheat to Liverpool. This is the first Nebraska wheat of the present crop to be worked for export. The routing will be: rail to Cairo, barge to New Orleans, thence to Liverpool.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 1.—With elevator space about exhausted and 3,443 cars of grain awaiting unloading or shipping orders and with more grain coming in, Chicagoans were given a little taste of conditions that led to an embargo at Texas ports. The situation, however, had eased some since July 29, when there were 4,023 cars in the yards. At present there are about 30,000,000 bus. of grain in all positions in Chicago.

Loading of 64,699 cars of grain and grain products are reported for the week ended July 20, an increase of 9,446 cars above the same week in 1928, and 16,568 cars over the same week in 1927. In the western districts alone, loadings of grain and grain products totaled 50,035 cars, an increase of 6,909 cars over the same week in 1928.

Cash Wheat Becoming Burdensome.

There has been a little wheat worked for export this week, but not in sufficient quantity to relieve the situation, which is becoming more burdensome each day, with the widest discounts prevailing today ever in the history of the market.

As we have repeatedly stated, unless receipts of grain drop off sharply, of which there is some indication, or some unexpected demand develops, this cash wheat is headed for lower prices compared with the futures, in order to get on an export basis.

Of course, it may occur that the foreigner will show an increased interest, and put their price up, but that would be contrary to their usual custom, when they see large quantities of wheat moving in this country, and have the same offered to them daily, and each day at slightly less prices.—Shannon Grain Co.

Oats Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 29,168 | 93,303 | 40,003 | 40,003 |
| Chicago | 2,566,000 | 2,630,000 | 2,829,000 | 1,869,000 |
| Cincinnati | 132,000 | 134,000 | 144,000 | 70,000 |
| Denver | 66,600 | 33,400 | 19,400 | 19,800 |
| Duluth | 107,391 | 11,265 | 140,143 | 27,568 |
| Ft. William | 3,028,821 | 3,236,741 | 694,406 | 2,362,945 |
| Hutchinson | 3,000 | 628,000 | 788,000 | 542,000 |
| Indianapolis | 1,000,000 | 278,000 | 124,000 | 64,000 |
| Kansas City | 326,000 | 268,700 | 600,907 | 205,800 |
| Milwaukee | 730,860 | 856,230 | 1,145,800 | 911,420 |
| Minneapolis | 1,918,550 | 162,000 | 61,563 | 77,068 |
| New Orleans | 68,400 | 36,000 | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| New York | 242,000 | 210,000 | 448,000 | 172,000 |
| Omaha | 594,000 | 358,200 | 399,600 | 246,000 |
| Peoria | 681,300 | 77,217 | 54,893 | 8,000 |
| Philadelphia | 77,217 | 76,000 | 1,340,443 | 632,000 |
| St. Joseph | 1,414,800 | 25,200 | 36,000 | 36,000 |
| St. Louis | 1,414,800 | 110,000 | 253,000 | 183,000 |
| Seattle | 25,200 | 67,176 | 11,503 | 38,572 |
| Sioux City | 453,000 | 135,300 | 195,170 | 44,000 |
| Superior | 67,176 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Toledo | 471,240 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Wichita | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 |

Barley Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in bushels were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 318,616 | 297,778 | 283,281 | 280,961 |
| Chicago | 613,000 | 320,000 | 217,000 | 79,000 |
| Cincinnati | 3,200 | 4,800 | 19,200 | 19,200 |
| Denver | 128,750 | 18,750 | 21,250 | 21,250 |
| Duluth | 915,687 | 244,211 | 1,331,700 | 232,378 |
| Ft. William | 2,001,019 | 1,286,833 | 1,381,662 | 1,328,135 |
| Hutchinson | 43,750 | 65,000 | 65,000 | 65,000 |
| Indianapolis | 6,000 | 89,600 | 275,200 | 56,000 |
| Kansas City | 552,000 | 438,480 | 259,740 | 100,800 |
| Milwaukee | 620,080 | 869,430 | 633,730 | 788,050 |
| Minneapolis | 1,348,890 | 46,750 | 1,250 | 1,250 |
| New Orleans | 46,750 | 1,727,000 | 217,600 | 19,200 |
| New York | 2,808,900 | 155,400 | 44,800 | 72,800 |
| Omaha | 310,400 | 1,049 | 22,245 | 7,000 |
| Peoria | 378,800 | 31,500 | 77,800 | 17,600 |
| Philadelphia | 31,500 | 19,750 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| St. Joseph | 52,800 | 8,000 | 13,000 | 9,000 |
| St. Louis | 19,750 | 229,423 | 783,100 | 184,918 |
| Seattle | 113,000 | 14,400 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Sioux City | 740,001 | 18,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Superior | 14,400 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Toledo | 14,400 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |
| Wichita | 18,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 | 1,200 |

Iowa Dealers Sponsor Lively District Meetings

BY ARTHUR G. TORKELSON.

A series of local meetings are being conducted by the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, the most recent gatherings being held at Sheldon, Spencer, and Sac City, Iowa, on July 23, 24 and 25, respectively.

THE SHELTON MEETING, which was the first to be called at this point, started off with a banquet arranged by J. A. Seward (Sheldon) at the Arlington Hotel. The object of the meeting was to discuss trade problems, new oats conditions and why and how to contract and store them or otherwise. A lot of good information came to the front. This gathering was so successful that plans are under way for future meetings.

D. O. Milligan, sec'y of the state ass'n, acted in the capacity of chairman, assisted by Geo. Lueth, new assistant sec'y. O. H. Holland, representing the insurance end, gave a short talk of interest, followed by George Moulton of Fonda, and Earl Galbraith of Newell, both directors of the state organization. The Quaker Oats Co. was well represented by local managers, about 12 of them attending from different shipping points. Farmers Elevator managers also turned out in goodly numbers.

Mr. Seward was voted the thanks of the assembly for his untiring efforts in engineering the affair. Those present included: J. C. Koolbeck, Archer; F. Lehof and R. Hemming, Boyden; C. E. Carpenter and G. A. Dabinett (Federal Supervisor), Cedar Rapids; Wm. H. Steinbruck, Edna; P. Muehl and F. S. Beckman, Granville; Alex Klein and D. Waanders, Hospers; H. H. Denter, Lester; R. J. Hickman, Matlock; H. M. McEwen & G. B. Roslan, Melvin; J. A. Gehan, Midland; F. L. Brown and Geo. Rohwer, Paullina; B. P. St. John, T. A. Strid and O. H. Steinbruck, Rock Rapids; and C. Trenhaile, Sheldon.

THE SPENCER MEETING likewise started off with a banquet, served in the basement of the Congregational Church by the Ladies' Aid. Several of the elevator men brought along their ball and chains. A number of wives were heard to remark that these meetings were a very good way to get their husbands to go to church. The dinner was well served, with plenty of assortment and more than enough to eat. One of the surprises of the evening was the presentation of an appropriately lighted birthday cake and a gift to Earl Galbraith of Newell, who celebrated his thirty-seventh birthday. A cornet solo by Mr. Rosencranz, assisted by Mrs. Eckerman, was well received.

The meeting witnessed a review of troubles typical to grain dealers, discussions and crop reports. Dave Milligan acted as chairman. Geo. Moulton of Fonda, and Earl Galbraith were called upon for short talks. Those present report a most profitable evening. The local Spencer grain commission men are to be congratulated on the smooth way everything was handled. Among those present were: G. Larson, Albert City; C. E. Carpenter and G. A. Dabinett, Cedar Rapids; M. Hermstead, Cornell; J. Braake, Cylinder; O. V. Critz, Emmetsburg; J. Elder, Hobartton; F. C. Bitter, Langdon; R. C. Booth, Laurens; H. Fitzgerald, Plover; F. Pooch, Plum Creek; Earl Tongate, Rembrandt; A. Anderson, Rossie; H. Hale, Royal; F. B. Mather and H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids; S. Fleming, H. Sharp, H. Wilson, M. Jessen and M. Eckerman, Spencer; D. J. DeBeer and son, Spirit Lake; C. E. Lowry, M. J. Smith, H. Hall and M. Pritchard, Storm Lake; C. A. Folk, Sulphur Springs; and F. Anderson of Terril.

Some of the ladies who attended were Mesdames F. Bitter of Langdon; R. Folk of Sulphur Springs; G. Larson of Albert City; H. Sharp, Jessen and Eckerman,

all of Spencer; and F. Anderson of Terril. The ladies were all given theater tickets and "shoo-ed" out, and reported enjoying themselves while the meeting was in progress.

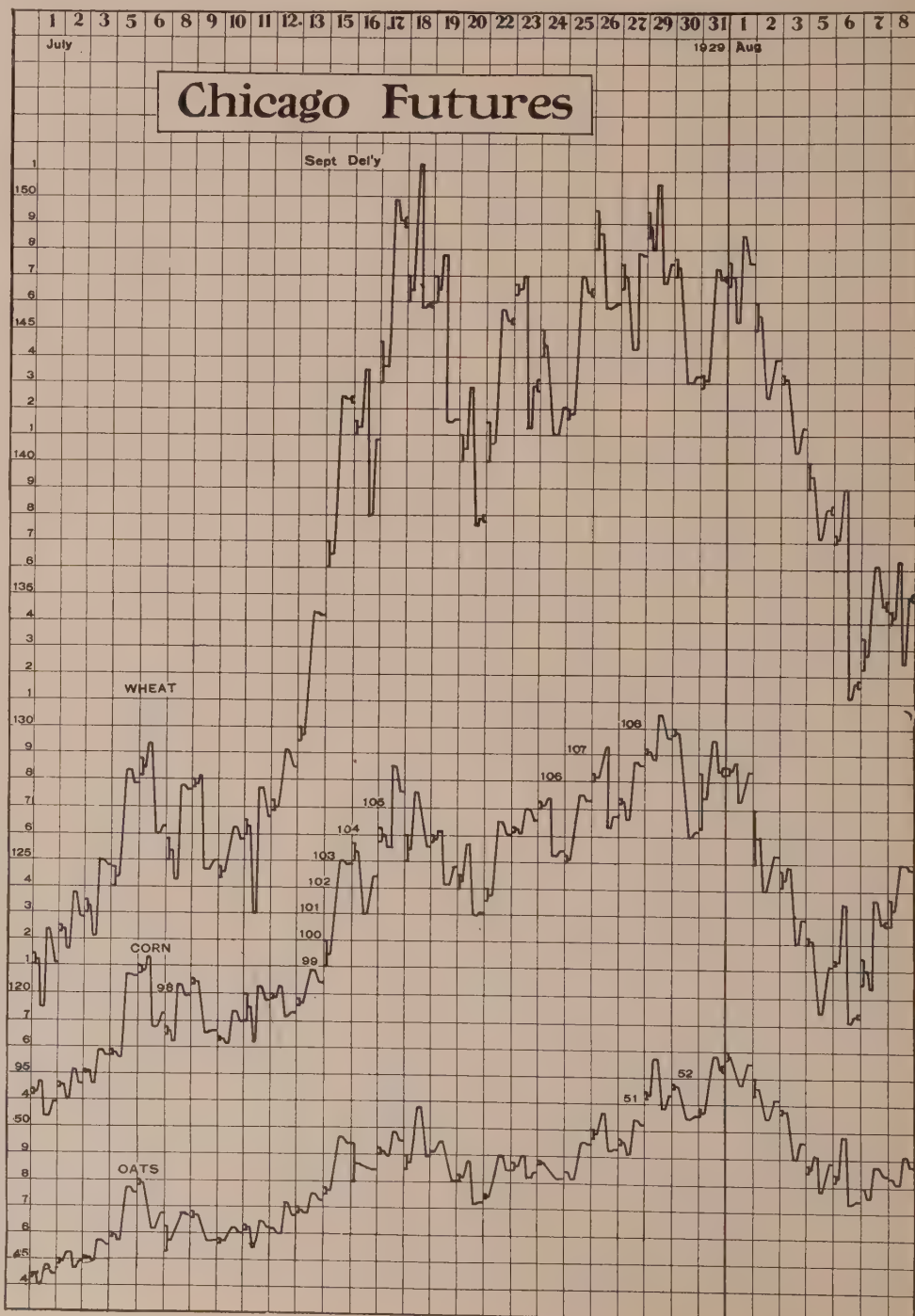
THE SAC CITY MEETING, held at the Park Hotel, was attended by a good sized crowd. Usual grain dealers' troubles were brought up and ironed out. Contracting new oats, crop news and topics in general were discussed. G. A. Babinett, federal supervisor for the Cedar Rapids district, gave a short talk and answered the battery of questions which followed.

D. O. Milligan acted as chairman. Wm. Galbraith, local manager of the Farmers Grain Co., was responsible for the arrangements, including the banquet. The banquet speaks for itself and the ability of Mr. Galbraith, to-wit: Fruit cocktail, baked ham, escalloped potatoes, fruit salad, ice cream and cake, pickles, and iced drinks, as well as the other usual trimmings.

The meeting lasted until about 10:30, despite the hot weather and everyone's craving

to get out into the wide open space. Cool and refreshing drinks were dispensed in the basement of the hotel through the courtesy of Wm. Young, local Bell Co. representative. Some of those present included: Bob Carter and Thos. Scambler, Alta; B. Howard and Geo. Wernimont, Auburn; C. Carpenter and G. A. Dabinett, Cedar Rapids; E. Rice, Chicago; C. E. Lowry, Cushing; Wm. Jackson, Early; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; Chet Bulpitt, Fort Dodge; M. Black and G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; J. D. Scott, Lakeview; R. C. Booth, Laurens; V. E. Riedmiller, Lavinia; Roy Miller, Lytton; A. Hakes and Pat Brown, Nemaha; O. Zierke, Joe Loeltz and Earl Stotts, Rockwell City; Wm. Young and Mr. Haney, Sac City; Chas. Skewis, J. M. Smith, and H. Lowry, Storm Lake.

German experts appointed to study the agricultural situation have voted 6 to 5 against any plan for a grain monopoly. The principal questions upon which the experts have failed to agree are a basis for fixing prices and the composition of the proposed grain council.



Grading of New Wheat at Kansas City.

T. B. Armstrong, first assistant inspector of the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department, reports that during the month of July there were received at Kansas City, Mo., 25,511 carloads of wheat, against 25,499 carloads in 1928, or approximately the same amount. The wheat this year, however, has run considerably lower in test weight per bushel and a larger percentage of it is grading down on rye than formerly.

In 1928 there was received 23,342 cars of hard red winter, 1,399 of soft red winter, 758 cars of mixed and other classes. In 1929, 23,927 cars of hard red winter, 930 cars of soft red winter, and 654 cars of mixed and other classes were received.

The hard red winter wheat graded as follows in the years of 1929 and 1928:

| Grade | 1929 cars. | 1928 cars. |
|--------|------------|------------|
| No. 1 | 4,317 | 10,305 |
| No. 2 | 8,825 | 7,278 |
| No. 3 | 6,976 | 2,786 |
| No. 4 | 2,947 | 1,870 |
| No. 5 | 595 | 191 |
| Sample | 1,201 | 915 |

It will be noted from the above figures that the percentage of No. 1's was less than half of that of last year and that we had quite a large percentage of No. 3's and 4's this season. The percentage of smutty wheat is considered large this year also, showing only 1,624 cars or about 6% in 1928 and 3,095, or almost 12% in 1929.

The average protein content is slightly higher this year than last year and seems to be increasing as the receipts are coming in from the more northern territory.

During the first ten days of July this year, the protein average was only 11.67. The next ten days it advanced to 11.87 and the last ten days of July the protein average was 12.23 with a total monthly average of 12.02 against 11.82 last year.

The first wheat of August shows a protein average of about 12.30.

Vitamin D is being placed in food products by the Solar Research Corporation in violation of patent rights for the irradiation process of Professor Harry Steenbock, it is alleged in a petition filed in the federal court in Chicago. The Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation controls the patents of Professor Steenbock. The petition also declares a patent granted the Solar Corporation on a process similar to the Steenbock process should be voided.

Bulk Handling in California.

Bulk handling of wheat has resulted in a savings of between 20 and 25¢ a bu. over the sacked method on the ranch of the River Farms Co. located on the Sacramento River in Yolo county, Cal. The ranch, which contains 30,000 acres of diversified land with between 23,000 to 25,000 acres planted to wheat, is now completing an elevator and 24 concrete and galvanized iron tanks with a capacity of 200,000 bus. Next year another 24 tanks will be built bringing the capacity up to 400,000 bus. The Southern Pacific railroad is building a 15 mile spur to the elevator. The bulk handling process next year will be extended to the 3,000 or 4,000 acres of rice grown annually.

Wheat has been bulked for two years, using a refitted warehouse, but, as is the experience of other operators, the cost of making changes and the failure to reap full savings from the rebuilt plant favors the erection of modern storage tanks at the start and this year's construction follows that policy.

The layout now under construction consists of two lines of 12 tanks each with a 6x6 ft. out-bound conveying tunnel between and beneath the tanks and an overhead gallery. At one end of the tanks is the 80 ft. workhouse which receives the grain from field trucks, cleans it and delivers it to the tanks. The tanks to be built next year will be on the other side of the workhouse, placing it in the middle of the line when all tanks are built.

The old warehouse is so situated that it can be used for sacking wheat in event such action is necessary for export. But the cleaning before sacking will effect a big savings in eliminating resacking after cleaning and economies in more efficient sacking if the company finds it necessary to resort to the old method on occasion.

A tremendous savings is effected in insurance, the difference being an 80¢ rate in the old warehouse as against 30¢ in the new fireproof tanks.

The sale of plump re-cleaned grain eliminates the deduction for estimated dockage for trash and the salvaging of shriveled grain and other seed also is a factor. A substantial amount of Melilotus seed is recovered and this has a definite market value. The ranch ships a carload of hogs a month on the waste grain and screenings.

Other savings are effected in wages, losses in handling, losses in sack breakage and rodent attacks and losses in inefficient working spaces necessary with sack handling—elimination of much work in the hot sun being one of the factors.

Calcutta Strikes the Burlap Price Factor.

Geo. Billups of Mente & Co. considers the strike situation in India the factor controlling prices of burlap at present.

Strikes in the Calcutta mills, however, started almost immediately after the increased working hours began, which happened to coincide with the issuance of the acreage report. During the entire month of July labor troubles were very severe, negotiations followed negotiations and the strikes merely increased. At the present time 12% of the Calcutta mills are at a standstill and production reduced proportionately.

The acreage forecast, the weather, the Argentine buying—all the other influences are thrown into insignificance by the predominantly important mill strikes. Prices rest entirely upon this situation; as it increases or decreases in seriousness the market will go up or down in direct proportion.

It seems reasonable to suppose that the strikes should eventually be settled on the basis of the longer working hours. If this is correct, and when it does happen, the market should decline the amount that the strikes have caused it to advance.

New automatic grain sampler, the first to be installed in the Duluth-Superior market, is in operation at the Occident Terminal elevator, Duluth. Terminal elevators in Canada have a number of samplers installed and they have been endorsed by the grain commission and inspection department.

H. A. Foss Passes On.

Hans A. Foss, 78, for 40 years a representative of a Duluth grain commission firm, died recently at his home in Minot, N. Dak.

Mr. Foss was born on a farm a few miles from Christiania, Norway, Nov. 25, 1851. In 1877 he came to America, working on farms in summer. His experience in the grain business began in 1899 when he was appointed chief clerk in the state grain inspection department at Duluth. In that capacity he perfected and installed a new system of bookkeeping. In July, 1904, he engaged with the Atwood-Larson Co., with whom he was connected at the time of his death. He traveled North Dakota, settling with his family at Minot, where his surviving widow and five children still reside.

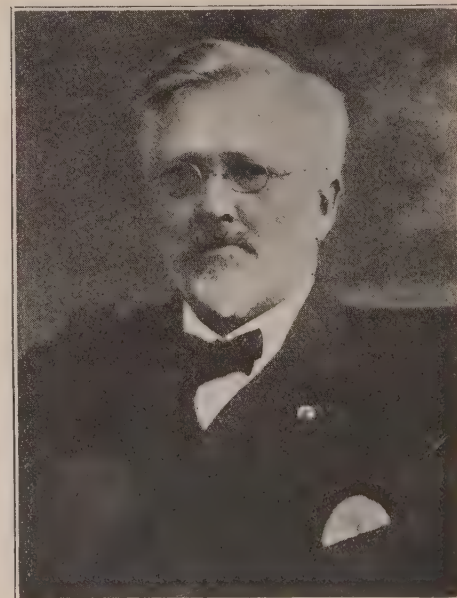
Mr. Foss was a member of the Duluth Board of Trade, owned an interest in the firm he served, and had interests in several local elevator companies, including one elevator owned outright at Karlsruhe, N. D., managed by his eldest son, Herman O. Foss.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

| WHEAT. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | July 25 | July 26 | July 27 | July 29 | July 30 | July 31 | Aug. 1 | Aug. 2 | Aug. 3 | Aug. 5 | Aug. 6 | Aug. 7 | Aug. 8 |
| Chicago | 146 1/4 | 145 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 143 3/4 | 146 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 143 3/4 | 141 1/4 | 138 1/4 | 131 1/4 | 134 1/4 | 134 1/4 |
| Kansas City | 139 3/4 | 139 1/4 | 140 1/2 | 140 1/4 | 136 3/4 | 140 1/4 | 140 1/4 | 138 | 136 1/4 | 132 1/2 | 126 3/4 | 130 3/4 | 129 3/4 |
| St. Louis | 144 1/4 | 144 | 145 | 145 1/4 | 141 1/4 | 144 | 145 1/4 | 141 3/4 | 140 1/4 | 136 | 129 1/4 | 132 | 131 1/2 |
| Minneapolis | 148 3/4 | 148 1/4 | 150 | 149 1/4 | 145 3/4 | 148 1/4 | 148 3/4 | 144 1/4 | 142 1/4 | 138 3/4 | 132 1/4 | 136 1/4 | 136 3/4 |
| Duluth (Durum) | 139 1/4 | 139 3/4 | 142 | 140 3/4 | 135 1/2 | 139 | 139 3/4 | 134 3/4 | 134 3/4 | 128 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 123 3/4 |
| Winnipeg* | 167 1/4 | 167 1/4 | 169 | 170 1/4 | 167 1/4 | 169 | 170 1/4 | 167 1/4 | 165 1/4 | 154 1/4 | 155 1/4 | 154 1/4 | 154 1/4 |
| Milwaukee | 146 1/4 | 145 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 143 3/4 | 146 1/4 | 147 1/4 | 143 3/4 | 141 1/2 | 138 1/4 | 132 | 134 1/4 | 134 1/4 |
| CORN. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 105 1/4 | 104 3/4 | 106 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 104 | 106 1/4 | 106 3/4 | 103 1/4 | 100 3/4 | 99 1/4 | 97 1/4 | 100 3/4 | 102 3/4 |
| Kansas City | 102 1/4 | 101 3/4 | 103 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 101 3/4 | 105 | 105 1/4 | 102 3/4 | 100 1/4 | 98 1/2 | 96 | 100 1/4 | 101 1/4 |
| St. Louis | 106 | 106 1/4 | 108 1/4 | 108 3/4 | 105 1/2 | 108 | 108 | 104 | 103 | 101 1/2 | 99 1/2 | 103 1/4 | 104 1/4 |
| Milwaukee | 105 1/4 | 104 3/4 | 106 1/4 | 107 1/4 | 104 3/4 | 106 3/4 | 106 3/4 | 103 3/4 | 100 3/4 | 99 3/4 | 97 3/4 | 100 3/4 | 102 3/4 |
| OATS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 49 3/4 | 49 1/4 | 50 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 50 1/4 | 52 1/4 | 52 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 49 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 47 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 |
| Minneapolis | 47 1/4 | 47 1/4 | 48 1/4 | 49 | 48 1/4 | 49 3/4 | 49 1/2 | 49 | 47 | 45 3/4 | 44 1/4 | 45 3/4 | 45 3/4 |
| Winnipeg* | 71 1/4 | 71 1/4 | 72 1/4 | 71 1/4 | 69 1/2 | 70 | 72 1/4 | 70 3/4 | 71 1/4 | † | 68 3/4 | 69 3/4 | 69 3/4 |
| Milwaukee | 49 3/4 | 49 3/4 | 50 1/4 | 51 1/4 | 50 1/4 | 52 3/4 | 52 3/4 | 51 1/4 | 49 3/4 | 48 3/4 | 47 1/2 | 48 3/4 | 48 3/4 |
| RYE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chicago | 111 1/4 | 111 1/4 | 117 1/4 | 111 1/4 | 108 3/4 | 114 1/4 | 115 1/4 | 112 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 109 1/4 | 106 3/4 | 109 3/4 | 109 |
| Minneapolis | 109 | 108 3/4 | 108 3/4 | 108 3/4 | 106 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 111 1/2 | 108 | 107 | 105 3/4 | 102 | 104 1/2 | 104 |
| Duluth | 109 3/4 | 110 1/4 | 110 | 110 | 106 3/4 | 112 | 113 1/4 | 109 3/4 | 108 1/2 | 106 1/4 | 101 1/2 | 105 | 104 1/2 |
| Winnipeg* | 122 1/4 | 121 1/2 | 122 3/4 | 121 1/4 | 118 1/4 | 121 1/4 | 121 1/4 | 118 1/4 | 117 3/4 | † | 113 3/4 | 117 1/2 | 116 3/4 |
| BARLEY. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minneapolis | 70 3/4 | 70 3/4 | 70 3/4 | 71 | 69 1/2 | 71 | 70 3/4 | 69 | 68 3/4 | 66 3/4 | 62 1/2 | 66 3/4 | 65 3/4 |
| Winnipeg* | 88 1/4 | 88 1/4 | 89 | 89 | 87 | 87 | 88 1/4 | 86 1/2 | 86 1/4 | † | 82 | 83 1/2 | 82 1/4 |

*October future. †Holiday.



H. A. Foss. Minot, N. D., Deceased.

Organizing the Farmers

BY ALEXANDER LEGGE, Chairman Farm Board

Why is agriculture, as an industry, not keeping pace with other industries in the general progress of the country? In my judgment the answer can be stated briefly. Agriculture has operated as an individual enterprise competing with organized effort in other industries—individual action and planning as compared with collective thinking and acting. The marked tendency in other industries is toward larger groups in which many minds collectively determine policies and plans and follow them through. This distinct difference between agriculture and other industries is apparent pretty much all over the world, altho perhaps in most countries it is not so pronounced as in our own United States.

However, all this effort meets only a part of the agricultural problem. Obviously, nothing is gained by raising a larger crop of better quality if, after having done so, you are unable to dispose of it on a basis that will yield a reasonable return for the effort expended. It is when we approach this part of the agricultural problem that the need for organization becomes imperative. There it is that the problem of the farmer most closely parallels that of every other industry and it seems to us that the treatment to be applied can be described in one word, "organization." To illustrate, if a thousand farmers attempt to sell the same kind of product at the same time in the same market, and in most cases to a very limited number of buyers, the mere competition among themselves puts them at a disadvantage. But if these same thousand farmers place the same product in the hands of a single selling agency, that agency at once becomes an important factor in the market.

The Board believes that it can be of great assistance to the American farmers by encouraging the development of large-scale, central co-operative organizations. Such an agency would be in itself, because of its prestige and influence, a stabilizing element in marketing. It would be able to exert a measurable degree of control over the flow of its products to market. It would avoid temporary surpluses which so often result in unduly depressing the price of farm products much below their real value. In other words, it would be a strong merchandising agency, virtually in control of the conditions under which the products of its members are sold.

BOARD WILL NOT BUY GRAIN.—The Federal Farm Board, as now organized, is not going to buy or sell any commodity, agricultural or otherwise. The Board will provide a contact between organized farmers and the Government—even though they may not come to the Board for the purpose of obtaining loans. Any organized group may come to the Board at any time for counsel, advice and assistance in meeting their problems. The major policy of the Board will be the expansion and strengthening of the co-operative movement.

WILL NOT DUPLICATE PLANTS.—The Act wisely provides that money shall not be loaned to build new plants or facilities where satisfactory facilities are already available. Money certainly will not be loaned to purchase obsolete or inadequate facilities. Certainly loans will not be made to acquire plants and facilities at prices greater than their value to the ass'ns making such purchases. As a matter of fact, it is expected that the farmers' organizations will drive hard bargains, having in mind always their responsibility to safeguard the investments of their members and provide economical and efficient facilities for marketing their products.

RAISING PRICES.—There are many people who think that the Board's activities should be directed to the arbitrary raising of the price level for agricultural products. The Board can not raise prices arbitrarily. Prices, as has been said many times, are determined by basic economic conditions—by the demand for a commodity, the supply available to meet that demand and the manner in which that supply is fed to the market.

The result would be only a vicious circle, if the work of the Board should result in a large expansion of cultivated land and the production of greater and greater supplies of our principal crops. I feel confident that the Board's program of work through the co-operatives is the only plan which will avoid a calamity of this kind.

THE PRODUCTION OF FARM PRODUCTS in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. It injures the producer without benefiting the consumer. The consumer requires and should have a normal supply of food and textile products of high uniform quality. The producer desires a supply which can be sold at prices which will assure him a reasonable profit on his farm business. The development and maintenance of a condition of stability with regard to production and price will benefit both producers and consumers.

In conclusion I wish to say that the farmers and the public must be patient. The problems of agriculture are of long standing and can not be solved overnight. On the contrary, there is always present the danger of increasing and aggravating our difficulties by unwise and premature action. I wish to assure you that the Federal Farm Board will move as quickly as is consistent with the assured and permanent improvement of agriculture. At the same time, the Board will not undertake to force its program on any group of people. It will move only as fast as the farmers through their organizations are able and willing to accept the program. The improvement of agricultural conditions must be based on self-help. In the long run, the Board will render the greatest service to agriculture and to the nation by helping the farmer to help himself.

Relieved Farmer of His Greatest Pest.

Will Rogers hit the nail squarely on the head when he said, Mr. Hoover's farm board has already helped the farmer beyond all expectations. They have told the 8,000,000 farm relief societies that infest Washington that they didn't need them and wouldn't do anything through them. That's all the aid the farmer has ever needed, was just to be relieved of the people who were making a living off of trying to relieve him.

Bridging the Line with a Second Elevator.

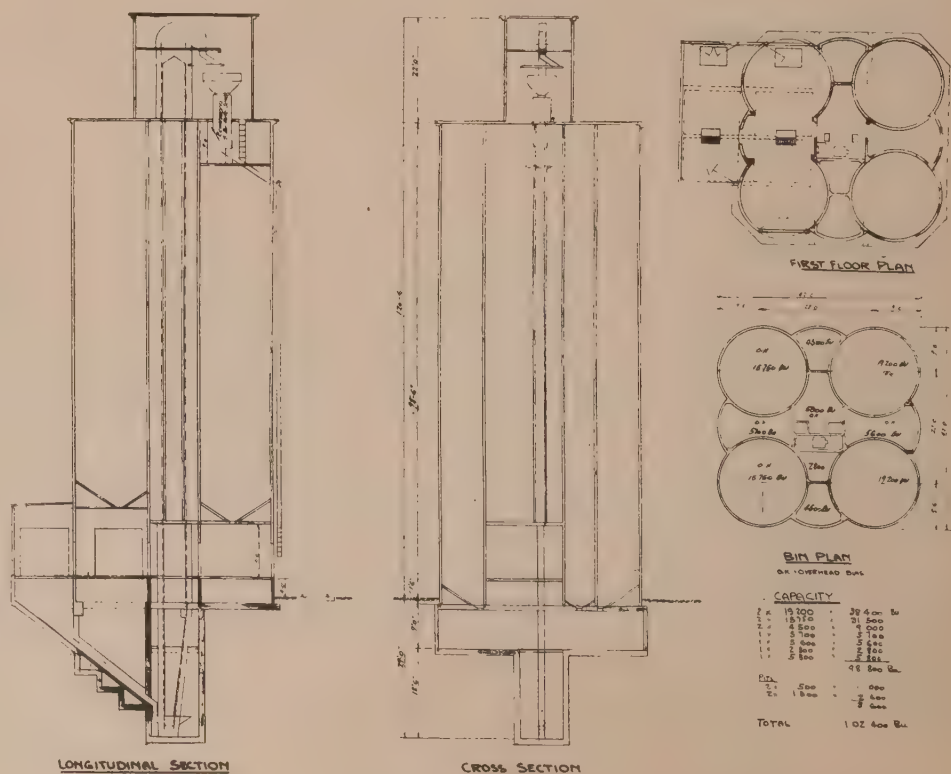
Texhoma is on the state line between Oklahoma and Texas. Part of the town is in Oklahoma and part in Texas. The Oklahoma-Texas line is the rate breaking point on the Rock Island at this point with the consequence that elevators on the Oklahoma side of the line must pay a 3½ cents per 100 lbs. higher rate on grain than elevators on the Texas side.

The elevator of the D. T. Wadley Grain Co. is about two blocks north of the line. Last year it paid a total of \$5,717 in its two busiest months to the Rock Island for "bridging the line," which refers to this 3½ cents charge for carrying grain across the line to the Texas rates. This and the need for additional storage caused D. T. Wadley, the manager, to decide on construction of a concrete elevator only a quarter of a mile distant, but across the line. So he called on Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co. and the construction of a new 105,000-bu. reinforced concrete elevator was begun. It was finished in time to handle the new wheat harvested in that section this year.

Overall dimensions of the structure are 42x42 ft. The tanks rise upward 98 ft. 6 ins. and are surmounted by a 22 ft. cupola. Two of the four main tanks, 18 ft. inside diameter, have capacity for 19,200 bus. each and the other two have capacity for 15,750 bus. each. These are separated 4 ft. and augmented by four pocket and two interstice overhead bins with capacities varying from 2,800 bus. to 5,800 bus. each. Bin walls are 6 in. thick and heavily reinforced with steel. Vents are provided in each bin for ventilation.

Two driveways are fitted with double pits and long, heavy steel grates. Steel butterfly valves are used to divert the grain to either side in each of the pits. Kewanee Truck Lifts do the dumping. The outside pit has capacity for holding 1,000 bus. A steel spout from this pit leads thru the inside pit to the boot. The inside pit holds 2,700 bus.

The leg casing is of steel 142 ft. centers and extends 29 ft. deep from the floor. It incloses a 14 in. 6 ply rubber belt carrying 12x7 in. V cups set on 9 in. centers. An Ehrsam Boot is used. Steel spouting from the bins empties



Elevations and Plans of Wadley Grain Co.'s Concrete Elevator at Texhoma, Okla.

grain into the boot. A 60x16 in. head pulley is used. The leg has capacity for elevating 3,500 bus. per hour and this makes it possible to load an ordinary car in 30 minutes.

A 20 h.p. G.E. Inclosed Motor in the cupola supplies the power. A Link Belt Silent Chain Drive transmits power from the motor to the jack-shaft and from the jack-shaft to the head-shaft. A manlift affords easy access to the cupola.

A 15 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale weighs outbound grain. This empties into a 10 in. well casing leading to the loading spout. Outbound grain is dropped almost vertically for nearly 80 ft. which gives it sufficient force to be thrown to the ends of even the largest cars.

A two-room office is set a short distance from the elevator. Inbound grain is weighed over a Fairbanks 10-ton Dial Scale with 8x16 ft. platform.

The 3½ cent rate differential makes it possible for Mr. Wadley to use trucks profitably in transferring grain from his old elevator in Oklahoma to the new house in Texas, thus making use of both plants.

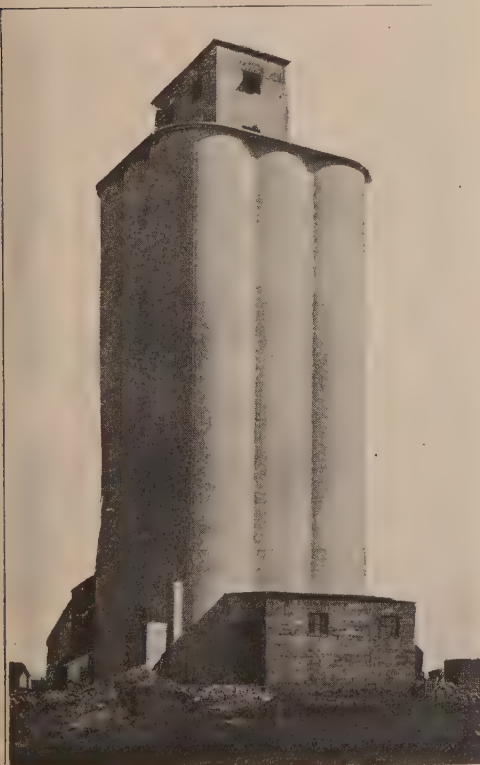
The Certification of "New" Wheat.

The St. Louis Merchants Exchange, inviting the Kansas City Board of Trade and the Omaha Grain Exchange to participate, conferred with the Board of Review at Chicago July 28 with regard to the certification permissible to inspectors until the end of the year 1929 of the word "new" on wheat grades.

The practice was authorized in a memorandum to the supervisors in June, to aid handlers of wheat who had contracts calling for "new" wheat, but the Department has abandoned the plan of furnishing type samples of the new wheat, as there are too many kinds of wheat to be covered.

Altho some elevator superintendents may be successfully mixing in some old with the new wheat and obtaining a certification as "new," the licensed inspectors are watching the quality carefully, with the result that the wheat loaded out is believed to be substantially equal to new.

C. D. Sturtevant represented the Omaha Grain Exchange, Fred Lake the Kansas City Board of Trade, and J. M. Chilton, Tony Norris and N. C. Niergarth the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.



Wadley Grain Co.'s Concrete Elevator at Texhoma, Okla.

Car Distribution Rules.

A special com'tee of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Board appointed at Topeka, Kan., prepared the following rules for the distribution of cars for approval by the Board at its meeting at Hutchinson June 19, 1929. The special com'tee promulgating the rules was composed of E. J. Smiley, sec'y Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n; W. R. Scott, traffic commissioner of the Kansas City Board of Trade; H. L. Hartshorn, of the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co., and Dr. O. O. Wolf, chairman of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

RULES GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION OF CARS IN THE SOUTHWEST

The following rules will govern uniformly the distribution, between shippers, of cars available for grain loading at stations on railroads serving the states of Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Arkansas.

1. Each shipper of grain shall make written order on the carrier's agent for cars wanted for grain loading, showing the following information:

- (a) Date of order.
- (b) Number of cars wanted (in units of 40-ton cars) and whether for sacked or bulk grain.
- (c) Probable destinations.
- (d) Date wanted to load.
- (e) Quantity of each kind of grain on hand and conveniently located for prompt loading, tendered for rail shipment.

(f) Name of shipper.
Cars available shall be divided ratably in proportion to the amount of grain awaiting shipment.

Copies of orders by a shipper located on more than one carrier (steam, electric or water) shall be filed with the agent of each carrier. Such combined orders must not exceed the total grain conveniently located for prompt loading tendered for shipment.

NOTE: The term "prompt loading" as used in these rules, is intended to mean that a car placed for loading not later than 10 a. m. must be loaded and billing instructions tendered before 10 a. m. the next morning, failing which such car will be charged against the shipper's allotment as an additional empty for each succeeding day held for loading, or for billing instructions.

2. No shipper shall be allotted a greater number of cars on any one day than can be loaded in twenty-four hours after the cars are placed for loading.

3. Should it be discovered that any shipper has overstated the amount awaiting shipment, his allotment shall be reduced until it has received only his proper proportion.

NOTE: The term "awaiting shipment" as used in these rules shall be held to mean grain in a position to be loaded into cars and on orders for which cars are requested.

4. When a shipper's pro-rata share of the available car supply is a fraction of a car, the fraction shall be carried to his credit, and he will be entitled to car supply on basis of the aggregate of such fractional credits.

5. In case of blocked elevators, during periods of car shortage, the proportion of car distribution as between elevators shall be governed by the shipment of each elevator for the ten consecutive days, including Sundays and holidays, next preceding the day upon which the first one or more elevators become blocked.

As soon as a blocked elevator, or elevators are relieved of their blocked condition, distribution between all elevators will be immediately resumed on basis outlined in paragraph numbered 1, above.

6. Elevators for any reason not in operation during the entire ten day basing period, i. e., those elevators capable of making shipment but not placing any orders for cars, shall be allotted cars on basis of shipments during the number of days operated within that period. For example, if 3, 4 and 5 cars, respectively, are loaded on three successive days and no cars are ordered for the next four days, the divisor as to the number of days operated within the meaning of this rule will be considered as seven (7) in arriving at proportionate share of cars to which elevator is entitled for the succeeding loading period.

7. Specific provisions governing car distribution at stations having blocked elevators:

(a) When one elevator at a station becomes blocked and there are no other elevators at that station; or when one elevator at a station becomes blocked and other elevators at the same station are open, the blocked elevator will be given car or cars sufficient to open it in preference to other shippers.

(b) When more than one elevator at a station becomes blocked, with one or more other elevators remaining open, the blocked elevators will be given sufficient cars to open them in preference to other shippers. Such distribution to blocked elevators shall be governed

by the provisions of Rule 5; i. e., the elevator making the largest shipments during the preceding 10 days being given first distribution, and the others in order of volume of shipments until all elevators have been opened. In case of not sufficient cars to open all blocked elevators the first day, distribution will continue in order until all are relieved once. Then, if one or more elevators are again blocked, cars sufficient to open them will again be distributed in similar order until all elevators at the station are open.

(c) When all elevators at a station are blocked, distribution of available cars will be made in accordance with Rule 5.

8. To be entitled to preferential distribution under these rules, the owner or manager of the blocked elevator:

(a) Must file an affidavit with the carrier's agent asking for preference in the distribution of available cars, stating the facts upon which such application is based in the following form:

I hereby affirm that account lack of grain car empties being promptly furnished by the (Name of railway company) that effective (hour and date) I am no longer able to participate in the buying of grain on the local market, and will not be able to do so until after a grain car is furnished, and for that reason request preference in the distribution of the available grain cars at this station.

Grain on hand tendered for prompt shipment

..... bushels.

Capacity of elevator bushels.

Witness. Signature.

Notary. Name of Elevator.

..... (hour and date received)

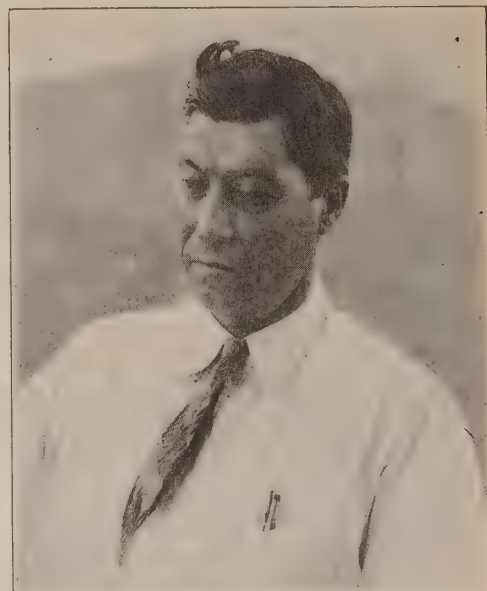
..... (agent railway company)

(b) Must give an opportunity to the carrier's agent and to other shippers at the same station to verify the facts by an inspection of the elevator.

9. Car furnished to any elevator out of its regular turn in preference account being blocked will be counted against the allotment of cars due that elevator.

10. In case of any dispute, all facts should be reported immediately to the division superintendent and by him to the general officer in charge of car distribution, if necessary; and if in the judgment of the general officer of car distribution, the situation should be reviewed by the Regional Advisory Board, he should submit all facts to the district manager, car service division, American Railway Ass'n, having jurisdiction in territory concerned.

California grape growers made the first proposal to the Federal Farm Board for the establishment of a stabilization corporation under the Agricultural Marketing Act. The grape men outlined their plan and claims before an executive session of the board, thru Lloyd S. Tenny, representative of the California Vineyards Ass'n. He is the same employe of the Department of Agriculture who left under a cloud for having rashly countenanced forecasts that the price of cotton would drop.



D. T. Wadley, Texhoma, Okla., Mgr. D. T. Wadley Grain Co.

Farmers National Grain Corporation to Be Organized by Farm Board

Creation of a \$20,000,000 grain marketing corporation as a superstructure over the various co-operatives and ass'ns willing to operate under its supervision and direction with power to market grain and to deal with the Federal Farm Board for the smaller organizations is the means whereby the farm board proposes to carry out the mandate of the Agricultural Marketing Act as it applies to grain.

The project was launched July 26 and 27 at Chicago when representatives of various marketing ass'ns throught the grain belt met with the farm board in executive session for two days. The plan offered by the board met with unanimous approval.

William H. Settle, pres. of the Indiana Farm Bureau Federation and manager of the Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n (the Indiana pool) was named chairman of organization com'tee of sixteen to form the corporation, which was selected at the meeting. The first meeting will be held August 26 in Chicago.

The corporation will be known as the Farmers National Grain Corporation, the name being suggested by Miss Lucy Hennom, Lima, O., the only woman delegate present at the meeting.

Stock of the company will be issued at a par value of \$20 a share and each co-operative ass'n may subscribe one share for each member of its group and in addition each farmer who is a member of a co-operative may subscribe for one share. A partial payment plan is to be provided.

The organization com'tee, by agreement at the meeting, shall be the original directors and shall incorporate the organization. These shall co-operate with the farm board "in such manner as shall furnish proper safeguards in management so long as the company may be indebted to the board."

The chairmanship of the com'tee, given to Seattle, and the presidency of the company, are subject to the co-operative judgment of the governmental board that the executive "shall be selected on the basis of his ability and experience in the marketing of wheat and other grain."

The directors shall be representative of the different regions of the grain-growing area of the United States but also of the different groups of co-operative activity now engaged in marketing grain.

A memorandum issued by the board outlines the plan. The preliminary articles point out the purpose of the board to build up farmer-owned marketing ass'ns, declare wheat and other grains to be the commodities to be dealt with, proclaim that there are many co-operative ass'ns entitled to aid of the farm board and should be supported without discrimination and that the creation of a corporation meeting the requirements of the Capper-Volstead Act is the best way of reaching the smaller groups.

The outline then is as follows:

5. It is suggested that this corporation shall be organized under state law and that it shall have an authorized capital of \$20,000,000 of common stock of a par value of \$20 per share, each share to have an equal vote.

One Share of \$20 Stock to Each Co-operative Farmer.—6. Capital stock of the corporation shall be open to subscription by the farmer-owned organizations mentioned above on the basis of one share of stock for each farmer of the co-operative. As an example, a co-operative elevator association with 100 members would be entitled to subscribe to 100 shares of stock of a total par value of \$2,000. Each wheat pool may subscribe to stock on the basis of its membership, the same as the farmer-owned country elevator associations. Individual farmers may subscribe as individuals to not more than one share of stock each, provided that there are no local facilities in a given community or territory. If later such facilities are provided by the formation of a co-operative association in that community or region, then individuals must join said association and shall be entitled to have their stock subscription in the company

credited to said local or community association. The central organization is to determine the limits of the community or territory entitled to individual stock subscriptions. All stock subscriptions may be paid in cash, or they may be paid on a basis of 25 per cent cash and the remaining payments shall be covered by installment payments at such rates and times as may be provided by the charter and by-laws of the company.

Manner of Selecting Directors.—The directors shall be selected as follows:

The wheat pools, co-operative elevators and other stockholding members within a state shall select a state com'tee of five men. These com'tees from the total number of states included in any regional or market classification of the crop shall meet to select a candidate or candidates for director representing such region or market classification and the various co-operative marketing activities within the region. These candidates when approved by the Federal Farm Board shall then be voted upon by stockholding members in such manner as may hereafter be provided.

To Borrow from \$500,000,000 Fund.—9. The Farmers' National Grain Corp. shall be so organized as to be eligible for loans under the Agricultural Marketing Act.

Compulsory Marketing.—10. The purpose of the company shall be: (a) To provide central marketing facilities and sales services at any or all markets for the economical and efficient distribution of all types of wheat and other grains on behalf of such stockholding members as shall wish to avail themselves of these facilities. There shall be no requirement that members shall market thru the company except where money loaned to such member or when any other obligations incurred by the member to the company remain unpaid, but the company will set up a complete organization to act for all members as desired.

(b) To conduct stabilization operations on the open market, if and when such operations have been approved in advance by the Federal Farm Board.

(c) To buy grain from its member stockholders and to sell such grain for its own account.

May Lease or Build Facilities.—(e) To lease, purchase or construct on its own account necessary storage and other physical facilities which cannot be provided through the extension of the local or regional co-operative activities of its stockholding members, as for instance, terminal storage facilities, or facilities at central diversion points en route to terminal markets.

(f) To lend money to existing farmer-owned co-operative elevator associations and pools for the purpose of extension of their physical facilities, and to newly formed elevator co-operatives and pools for the purpose of acquiring or constructing physical facilities when and where needed, under the limitations prescribed in the Agricultural Marketing Act.

(g) To make loans to farmer-owned co-operative companies and pools for financing the commodities of their farmer members in the movement from farm to market, and to extend their basis of credit more fully than is sometimes now available through existing financial institutions.

(h) No loans shall be made by the company for any of the purposes described in paragraphs (f) and (g) where it is evident that to make the loan would be to encourage co-operatives in competition with one another. Neither shall loans be made under any circumstances to associations or pools which do not patronize the central marketing facilities to be provided by the company.

Separate Handling of Wheat and Coarse Grains.—11. Two branches or marketing divisions may be set up by the company under the supervision of its president and general manager, one to handle wheat of both national and international markets and the other to handle coarse grains. It is expected that all farmers-owned co-operative sales agencies which care to affiliate with the company will become parts of the company's central marketing system.

12. It is proposed that the company shall make loans to pools and other elevator co-operatives as provided in paragraphs (f) and (g) of Sec. 10 at a rate of interest not greater than the average commercial rate charged by private financial institutions for similar transactions, and in no case at a margin of more than 2 per cent above the rate at which the company is able to obtain loans from the Federal Farm Board. This margin of interest as collected may be used in part to defray operating expenses of the company.

To Charge Usual Commission.—13. The company shall charge its member stockholders the usual commission house fees for service.

Stock and Patronage Dividends.—14. Surpluses which may accrue thru the company's

loan operations, thru fees for services rendered, or thru profits earned on the business operations, including storage fees in terminal markets, shall first be applied to the payment of dividends on issued capital stock at the rate of not to exceed 8 per cent per annum. Additional surpluses, if and when earned, shall be distributed to member stockholders as patronage dividends. Provided, that until the paid up capital of the company equals \$20,000,000 all dividends declared, whether on percentage or patronage basis, shall be paid in stock of the company itself; or in the event that any stockholding member remains indebted to the company for any part of the authorized value of the stock issued to it, such dividends shall first be applied to the reduction of this debt. And provided further, that if and when the company's paid-up capital stock has reached the amount of \$20,000,000 further accruing surpluses, except for percentage dividends on stock, shall be divided equally between a permanent surplus and reserve fund to be established by the company, and patronage dividends to stockholding members. The company shall increase its authorized capital stock as necessary to comply with the provisions of this paragraph.

15. No dividends shall ever be paid on the capital stock except as and when earned within the year for which such dividends may be declared.

16. No liabilities shall rest on stockholding members beyond the value of their stock subscriptions.

In Attendance.

Farmer grain handling and marketing organizations represented and the representatives were:

Central States Soft Wheat Growers Ass'n, Indianapolis, William H. Settle, gen. mgr., and B. B. Benner, sec'y-treas.

Equity Union Grain Co., Kansas City, J. J. Knight.

Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., Hutchinson, Kan., E. G. Tharp, pres., and H. L. Hartshorn.

Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Kansas, L. E. Webb, pres., and W. O. Sand, sec'y.

Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, Paul E. Peeler, pres., Elk City, Okla.

Farmers Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n, Wichita, Kan., E. R. Downie, mgr.

Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, Omaha, J. S. Canaday.

Farmers Grain Co., Devils Lake, North Dakota, Ole Serungard, gen. mgr.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Bloomington, C. H. Bonnell, Lawrence Farlow, J. A. Henebry.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Indianapolis, E. G. McCollum, sec'y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Fort Dodge, J. P. Larsen, sec'y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Minnesota, Minneapolis, A. F. Nelson, sec'y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Grand Forks, A. M. Thompson, pres., and P. A. Lee, sec'y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio, Defiance, W. C. Horn, pres., C. S. Latchaw, sec'y.

Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of South Dakota, Sioux Falls, F. H. Sloan and A. L. Berg.

Farmers Union Grain Co., Aberdeen, S. Dakota, C. G. Anderson.

Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, St. Paul, Minn., M. W. Thatcher.

Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Carl Martin and L. E. Osmer.

Minnesota Wheat Growers Ass'n, Minneapolis, George H. Johnson, pres., and G. W. Connell, mgr.

Montana Elevator Ass'n, Outlook, T. J. Larsen.

National Farmers Elevator Ass'n, M. P. Hill, pres., Princeville, Ind.; J. W. Shorthill, sec'y, Omaha, Neb.

National Farmers Elevator Grain Co-operative, Stanhope, Ia., S. J. Cottingham, pres., D. H. Allen, B. H. Price and F. W. Hill.

National Farmers Grain Commission Co., Omaha, H. G. Keeney, pres.

Nebraska Wheat Growers Ass'n, Lincoln, Ernest Peterson, pres.

North Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, Grand Forks, George Duis, pres.

Oklahoma Wheat Growers Ass'n, Enid, John Manley, sec'y-treas.

Producers & Grain Commission Co., St. Louis, Julius Scheurman, mgr.

South Dakota Wheat Growers Ass'n, Aberdeen, S. Dak., C. W. Croes, gen. mgr., B. M. Dickinson, sec'y-treas.

Southwest Co-operative Wheat Growers Ass'n, Inc., Kansas City, John Vesecky, pres.

Texas Wheat Growers Ass'n, Amarillo, C. E. W. Bergner, pres., R. L. Simmons, v. pres., R. F. Cook, mgr.

Union Equity Exchange, Enid, Okla., E. N. Puckett, mgr.

Show Hour on Your Bill of Lading.

BY BILL BRAUDT

With prospects for a heavy shipping season at hand it is more than ever desirable that grain shippers show the hour of the day on each bill lading as soon as this document is signed by the station agent, and be particularly certain to write the *hour* and date on *your* copy of the bill of lading.

Circumstances come up in connection with your carloads of *consigned* bulk grain that will cost you dollars or save you these same dollars if you have the necessary proof of the *hour* of the day that your carload is accepted for movement. The actual work of making a notation on your copy of the bill lading will not take more than ten seconds of your time and it will be worth dollars to you in case of a dispute.

Some carriers insist that their station agent be as careful in inserting the hour of the day on the bills of lading at time of acceptance for transportation, as any other detail of the bill lading contract and it is excellent insurance for them as well as the shipper.

All are likely to take the viewpoint that is most favorable to our side of any controversy in case of a disputed bit of evidence due to the evidence being incomplete in some necessary detail. Consequently it is advisable to leave as little opportunity as possible for disputes of any kind to arise and effect any legitimate freight claim you may have for unreasonable delay in transporting.

Start the practice TODAY, of making a notation on *your* copy of the bill lading, that will be evidence of the hour of the day that your carload of grain was accepted for transportation.

Road Kept in Operation for Elevators.

Farmers owning and operating five elevator companies on the Fox & Illinois Union Railroad, which the farmers also own, have saved their road again. This time they obtained the dismissal of a receiver by subscribing \$7,800 to pay a power bill owed the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois.

The road runs for 20 miles between Yorkville and Morris, in Kendall and Grundy counties in Illinois. The road was built by the late H. H. Evans at a cost of about \$450,000 and was bot by the farmers several years ago when his son A. R. Evans of Aurora asked permission of the Illinois Commerce Commission to junk it. The farmers paid \$90,000 for the property. An audit while the petition to junk was being heard showed receipts of only \$9.75 over a period of several months.

Saskatchewan Commission Now in the States

American grain marketing and merchandising methods and conditions conclude the study of the Saskatchewan Royal Grain Commission which has completed its hearings in Canada.

Visits to New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia in quest of information and to observe American marketing machinery in action make the final chapter in a study that has lasted eight months and has heard strong criticism of some of the grain regulations of Canada.

Laws prohibiting the mixing of the higher grades of wheat and the raising of the outturn standard were important topics in the testimony which showed mixing to be of benefit to the grain trade from producer on down the line.

The report of the commission will be written at the conclusion of hearings in the United States when the commission will return to Regina.

Syria has re-established its 11 per cent duty on wheat imports from America, Turkey and all countries members of the League of Nations. The new rate replaces a duty of 5½ per cent imposed Dec. 1, 1928.

New Elevator at Bluff City, Kan.

Unsatisfactory service rendered by antiquated equipment and need for rapid handling equipment led to the wrecking of its old elevator at Bluff City, Kan., by the Kansas Mill & Elevator Co., which has headquarters at Arkansas City.

The new elevator was built by the company's own overseer, W. C. Ireton. Electrical work was handled by Robert C. Wedell, the company's local manager, who has had considerable electrical experience.

The new house is 28x31 ft., including the drive-way, 24 ft. to the top of the bins and surmounted by a 14 ft. cupola. It is studded and iron-clad. The iron covering of roof and sides are bonded and grounded thru two iron rods driven down to moist earth. The electrical conduits are grounded to a third rod and to the siding as well for protection from lightning.

The rat menace is avoided by the use of a full basement of reinforced concrete. This is 9 ft. deep, except at the point where the boot is set, where it is 15 ft. deep. Bin and dump hoppers are of wood. The full basement permits a man to walk around under the hoppers. Rats can find no refuge in such a basement and are obviously indisposed to stay in such a place. A further advantage is that this kind of basement can easily be made water-proof. In spite of heavy rains following completion of the house the basement has remained dry.

The increased depth for the boot is left wide enough and long enough to permit a man to work with a shovel in cleaning it in case of a choke-up, and a chute is provided, entering the boot so that the leg can be used in aiding the clean-out operation.

Each of the four bins is heavily reinforced with 5½ths in. iron rods and has a capacity for 3,000 bus.

The leg is 50 ft. long and incloses a Good-year Rubber Belt carrying V cups set on 12 in. centers. It has capacity for elevating 1,500 bus. per hour.

A 5 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Ball Bearing Motor is set in the cupola to operate the leg. Power is transmitted by belt from the motor to a jack-shaft and by another belt from the jack-shaft to the head-shaft.

The turn-head from the old elevator was utilized in the new. It empties into spouts to each of the bins and to the 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, which loads into cars thru an 8 in. well casing and a flexible loading spout.

A double switch in the drive-way crosses the wires to the motor in the cupola. If a choke-up

occurs the motor can be run backward by use of this switch, thus turning the leg backward and loosening any obstacle which may impede its operation. Westinghouse switches and switch boxes are used. All the wiring is in steel conduits, for both the lights and the motors.

A 1½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor runs the air-compressor for the pneumatic truck lift. A steel grate covers the opening to the double dump and grain is diverted to either side of the dump by a butterfly valve operated with ropes.

Water barrels are located at advantageous points about the elevator. It is planned to install a man-lift a little later to increase accessibility to the cupola.

A 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been purchased and will be installed when the new office is built following the rush of the present grain movement.

Construction of the new elevator began on May 20 and was completed on July 6. New wheat was taken in immediately after it was finished. The elevator is in charge of Rob't C. Wedell, who has been local agent for the Kansas Mill & Elevator Co. for a number of years.

Attack on Federal Appeal Board of Review.

E. J. Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, at a conference with Senator Henry J. Allen in Topeka Aug. 1 arranged that a conference be held at Kansas City Aug. 5 by Governor Clyde M. Reed and Senator Allen with the Kansas grain interests and millers with a view to decentralizing the appeal work now conducted by the Board of Review at Chicago. Mr. Smiley wants a federal appeal board established at Kansas City.

At the Kansas City meeting the grain men alleged that the Board of Review never raised the grade of the grain, seldom sustained the state grade and in most instances lowered the grade, necessitating reshipment from Kansas City or other primary market to fill the order.

Because of the wide gap existing between the judgment exercised by the state inspectors and that of the federal appeal the elevator operator at a remote center in Kansas is obliged to buy as No. 2 or No. 3 wheat that the state inspector would grade as No. 1. The result is that the farmer loses.

When a large shipment arrives at destination or at the port, it is alleged, the buyer appeals to the Board of Review, challenging all previous certificates of inspection. When the Board lowers the grade the seller must provide other grain on the contract, and the result is an economic loss.

Those at the meeting voted to take up with the newly created Federal Farm Board the question of eliminating the Board of Review from the settlement of disputes about grading. The farm board will be asked to revise grade standards and promulgate new grading methods.

Among those present were: Senator Allen; Ralph Clark, Kansas City, sec'y of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas Shippers Advisory Board; R. M. Green, professor of agricultural economics at Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics at the Kansas College; C. M. Hardenbergh, of the Commander-Larabee Milling Co., Kansas City; E. H. Hogueland, pres. Southwestern Millers League; Ben Johnson, head of the Kansas Grain Inspection Department; C. W. Lonsdale, Kansas City; Gov. Reed; S. C. Salmon, prof. of agronomy at the Kansas State Agricultural College; Fred C. Vincent, Kansas City; and C. B. Warkentin, pres. Midland Flour Milling Co.

A com'ite of exporters, shippers and grain men has been appointed by E. L. Dial, pres. of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to co-operate with the agronomy division of the University of California in its work on developing varieties and types of grain. A com'ite to give market experience to the experiment station workers has been welcomed by the station.



Kansas Mill & Elevator Co.'s Elevator at Bluff City, Kan.

Patents Granted

1,722,128. Bag Filling Machine. Robert P. Bushman, South Orange, N. J., assignor to Bates Valve Bag Co., Chicago, Ill. The invention covers the rigid discharge spout, with a pivoted spout engaged therewith and means movable relatively to the discharge spout for supporting a bag.

1,723,210. Producing Cattle Feed. Jos. F. Rumsey, Oklahoma City, Okla. The process of producing a soft cattle feed consisting in moving a mixture of edible materials in a path and compressing the mixture into a homogeneous tubular mass while moving in the path, and then diverting the path of movement of said compressed mass causing it to break up in flakes.

1,723,119. Feeder and Magnetic Separator. Orlin S. Anderson, Lakewood, assignor to the V. D. Anderson Co., Cleveland, O. A feeding device and magnetic separator, comprising in combination, a feed conveyor belt; a magnetic pulley supporting the belt; means for intercepting magnetic material freed from the belt as it passes off the pulley; and an intermittent drive for the belt.

1,721,553. Mixing Apparatus. Geo. H. Haines, Caledonia, assignor to Grain Machinery Co., Marion, O. The apparatus comprises a mixing chamber, a conveyor screw operating in the chamber, and a conduit surrounding the screw and open at its upper and lower ends, the lower portion of the conduit and the adjacent portion of the screw being of greater radial dimension than the upper portions of these parts.

1,721,112. Grain Door. Henry I. Hake, Tip-ton, Kan. The door comprises slidably connected door sections, links each connected at their outer ends to one of the door sections and at their inner ends to one another and swinging in a plane paralleling the door sections to widen or contract the door, and a spring connected at one end to the links and at the other to a member secured to one of the door sections for urging the links into alignment with one another.

1,720,573. Machine for Mixing Dry and Liquid Materials. Geo. V. Roberts, Jr., Port Byron, N. Y. In combination with a mixing chamber, a hollow shaft rotatably mounted therein, a helicoid conveyor secured to the shaft, means for positively supplying a liquid to the interior of the shaft, and plurality of discharge pipes arranged perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the shaft and positioned a slight distance below the under surface of the conveyor, in order to be protected thereby.

1,723,101. Ventilator for Corn Crib. John M. Whitcomb, Redwood Falls, Minn. In a ventilating device for corn cribs and the like, a plurality of spaced annular members having a common axis, a series of circumferentially spaced slats traversing the annular members, means for securing the slats together in spaced relation and a plurality of clamping collars surrounding the slats and co-operating with the annular members to form a substantially rigid tubular unit for the purposes described.

1,720,360. Mixing Apparatus. Geo. H. Haines, Caledonia, assignor to Grain Machinery Co., Marion, O. Mixing apparatus comprising a mixing chamber of inverted conical form adjacent to its lower end, a conduit extending upwardly from a point adjacent to the lower end, the conduit being disposed centrally of the chamber and flared at its lower end, and a screw conveyor extending from lower end upwardly into the conduit and operating to advance material upwardly thru the conduit.

1,722,055. Attrition Mill. Robert S. Mechlin, Springfield, assignor to the Bauer Bros. Co., Springfield, O. In an attrition mill, a grinding head having a grinding surface provided with ribs positioned to divide the surface into sectors, a plurality of series of parallel chordally extending ribs on each sector, with the ribs of one series in staggered relation with the ribs of an adjacent series, and a plurality of series of substantially radially extending ribs on each sector so disposed that the radial ribs of one series will be in staggered relation with the ribs of an opposing similarly formed sector when said opposing sectors are in registry.

1,721,909. Weighing and Bag Filling Machine. Geo. Hoepner, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Hoepner Automatic Machinery Co., Buffalo, N. Y. The weigher comprises a bucket, a container positioned below the bucket for receiving the contents, a counter-weighted support for a receptacle to be filled, filling means for delivering material from the container to such receptacle, means for locking the bucket in its lowered position, and means controlled by the support for releasing the bucket from the locking means.

1,721,025. Grain Weighing Machine. Wiggert Langerak, Pella, assignor of one-half to Meyer Langerak, Pella, Ia. In a weighing machine, a casing, a vertically movable weighing rotor therein having pockets, the casing having an opening in its top through which grain may be discharged into the pockets of the rotor, and aprons extending from the top of the casing downwardly toward the rotor for preventing grain from being discharged into the casing outside the rotor, one of the aprons being pivotally supported to ride on the rotor in position always inclined somewhat from the vertical.

1,720,956. Conveyor for Grain Weighers. Martin L. and Henry L. Heineke, Springfield, Ill. A conveyor for grain weighers comprising in co-operative combination a conveyor tube, a pivotal mounting therefor, a conveyor screw operatively disposed within the conveyor tube and extending on both sides of the pivotal mounting; a source of driving power for the screw; and an automatically adjustable driving shaft operatively connecting said conveyor screw with the source of power at a point spaced from the pivotal mounting for the conveyor tube; whereby the conveyor may while in normal operation be adjusted horizontally or vertically within predetermined limits.

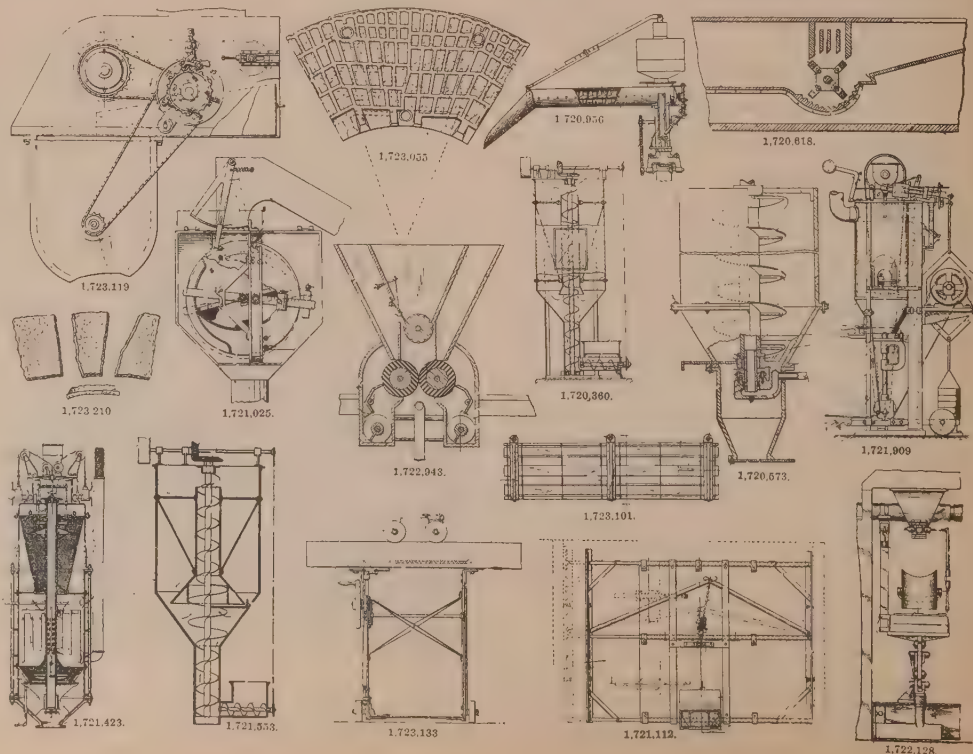
1,723,133. Bag Closing Machine. Norman V. Christensen and Walter M. Hanneman, Chicago, assignors to Union Special Machine Co., Chicago, Ill. A filled bag sewing machine comprising a supporting frame, tracks mounted on the frame, a carriage movable on said tracks, a sewing head and actuating devices for the head and carriage mounted on the carriage, the sewing head overhanging the supporting frame, means for supporting the tracks whereby the tracks may be bodily adjusted horizontally transversely of the direction of travel of the carriage for shifting the path of travel of the sewing head relative to the supporting frame, a control bar for controlling the actuating mechanism for the sewing head and carriage mounted on and shiftable with the tracks, and treadle actuated devices connected to the control bar for moving the control bar, the last-named devices including a link connected to the control bar so as to permit the lateral shifting of the control bar.

1,721,423. Seed Separating Method. Harry R. Warren, Chicago, assignor to Warren-Teed Seed Co., Chicago, Ill. The method of separating a mixture of seeds of different classes which consists in soaking the mixture in a liquid, whereby the relative buoyancy of the different classes of seeds is altered, then immersing the soaked mixture in a liquid whose specific gravity is greater than that of one of the classes of soaked seeds and less than that of another class of such seeds, whereby the different classes are divided into strata, then removing the upper stratum by gravity and then removing the remaining strata serially beginning with the bottom stratum, and each without breaking up the stratum or strata thereabove.

1,720,618. Grain Separator. Chas. E. Wyman, Pekin, Ind. The device consists of a trunk including a top and sides, baffles extending downwardly from the top and extended between the sides, other baffles extending between the sides and having their upper edges spaced from the top, a concave extended between the sides and located below the baffles, and a rotary beater journaled in the trunk, and located directly between the baffles and the concave, the beater including rectangular plates, and U-shaped members having arms which are pivoted to the outer sides of the plates at the corners thereof, the length of the arms being such that each U-shaped member can strike the edges of the plate without hitting an adjoining U-shaped member.

1,722,943. Grain Separator. Jas. C. Pettit, Blackstone, assignor of one-third to Claude Mullenax and one-third to Benham Morris, Blackstone, Va. The separator comprises a main hopper, auxiliary hoppers mounted at opposite sides thereof and adapted to contain absorbent material, a rotatably mounted feed roll located at the bottom of the main hopper and forming a bottom closure therefor, a pair of coacting resiliently covered rollers located beneath the main and auxiliary hoppers and rotating in opposite directions, the rollers constituting substantially bottom closures for the auxiliary hoppers, a receiver located beneath all of the hoppers and coacting rollers, the receiver including a central compartment adapted to receive grain passing between coacting rollers and further including laterally arranged troughs having conveyors therein, and scraper members bearing against the coacting rollers at the opposed portions thereof.

Market news of the bureau of agricultural economics, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, has been made nation-wide with the opening of offices in San Francisco and Los Angeles, Cal., and Portland, Ore. Propaganda of any promotional scheme should not be circulated at the expense of the taxpayers.



Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Stuttgart, Ark.—The Garland Rice Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators: R. F. Garland, of Tulsa, Okla., and others; to operate a rice mill and rice farms in Arkansas County.

CANADA

Lethbridge, Alta.—The Ellison Milling Co. is erecting a 200,000-bu. concrete elevator here, which it expects to be completed by October.

Regina, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is said to now have in operation 1,050 elevators having a total capacity of 35,000,000 bus.

Port Colborne, Ont.—The Maple Leaf Milling Co. of Canada, Ltd., contemplates the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator here, to be ready for use about the middle of November. William Steed is the local manager for the company.

Toronto, Ont.—W. J. McNeill, Dominion grain inspector having headquarters in this city, died on July 18, at his home in Kingston. Mr. McNeill was in the employ of James Richardson & Sons, Ltd., at Kingston, before becoming an inspector. Three sons and three daughters survive him.

Halifax, N. S.—We have recently placed contract with the Folwell Engineering Co. for additional elevator storage capacity of 1,100,000 bus. Work on this contract was started in July and it calls for completion on Nov. 15, this in order to have additional capacity available for the coming winter's trade.—Halifax Harbour Commissioners.

Chipman, Alta.—The Chipman Flour Mill, owned by Jim Garritt, burned on July 21; loss, estimated at \$30,000; insurance, \$7,500. The fire occurred during a hurricane that was blowing between 40 and 50 miles an hour, and it was only by great effort that the National Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and the Pool elevator were saved.

Ft. William, Ont.—The Searle Terminal Elevtr. Co. celebrated its first birthday in this city by giving a picnic luncheon in the elevator at noon, on Aug. 2, at which N. L. Leach, vice-pres., was the host, and 25 officials and country terminal superintendents were the guests. A birthday cake made in the likeness of a huge terminal elevator was served at the end of the feast.

Montreal, Que.—Officials of the Montreal Harbor Commission are said to have been informed by Chief Justice Brown, head of the Saskatchewan royal grain inquiry commission, during the sittings of the commission at this port, that they were liable to fine and imprisonment for contravention of the Canada Grain Act, in that they are operating public elevators without a license.

Vancouver, B. C.—Opposition has been shown to leasing Vancouver Harbor elevator No. 2 to the Alberta Wheat Pool, which, it is said, wishes to obtain leasehold rights in order to secure a house of grain mixing. But no public storage house can be used for such purpose. The grain trade of the city and the Board of Trade have gone on record, thru the Merchants Exchange, as opposed to the lease. The resignation of the old Harbor Board, which first offered to rent the elevator to the pool, leaves the chairman without authority to act, it is said.

Kingston, Ont.—W. H. Coverdale, pres. of the Canadian Steamship Lines, is said to have let the contract to the C. D. Howe Co. for the construction of the 5,000,000-bu. elevator, which was reported in the July 10 Journal as proposed for this port. The elevator is to be arranged in such a way that 600-foot steamers can be unloading on one side while the smaller Welland Canal and river boats are unloading on the other. The structure will be 1,300 feet long, 200 feet high, have four marine legs, use 3,000-h.p. in electrical energy and employ about 130 men when in operation.

Montreal, Que.—The Montreal plant of the Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., was damaged by fire on July 20; loss, \$300,000; covered by insurance. The roof of the warehouse was destroyed and the stock heavily damaged by water. The buildings are being repaired.

Halifax, N. S.—The Halifax Harbor Commission has accepted the tender of the Folwell Engineering Co. for the new grain elevator here, which is the first of the board's harbor expansion program made possible by the placing of \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the board by Parliament. The cost of the new house will be \$400,000, and it is expected to have the work done in time for another harvest. With the completion of this elevator, the grain capacity of the port of Halifax will be about 2,250,000 bus.

WINNIPEG LETTER.

George W. Matthews recently opened an office here for trading in grain futures, and contemplates opening offices in several western cities also.

Solomon Gold has sold his interests in the Gold Grain Co., of this city, to the Confederation Grain Co., of St. Boniface, Man., and will go abroad to spend some time, intending to study Russian facilities for handling grain.

The newly appointed grain standards board met in this city on July 24. Members of the board examined the samples collected by the chief inspector, and the standards for all grades from No. 1 northern to No. 6 wheat were set with one exception, which was to be subjected to further milling tests. The 75-25 out-turn standard for grain shipped from terminals at the head of the lake became effective August 1.

A reorganization of part of the holdings here of F. H. Peavey & Co., of Minneapolis, who have large grain interests in western Canada, has been announced, the Northern Elevtr. Co., Ltd., having absorbed the Security Elevtr. Co., Ltd., both companies having previously been run separately by the Peavey concern. The consolidation, which takes in 180 country elevators in the three prairie provinces, was made simply to cut down the overhead. Following are the Canadian companies now owned and operated by the Peavey interests: Northern Elevtr. Co., Ltd., National Elevtr. Co., Ltd., British-America Elevtr. Co., Ltd., and the Grand Trunk Pacific Elevtr. Co., Ltd., the last named being the terminal at the head of the lakes. These companies operate 450 country elevators, a terminal of 5,750,000 bus. capacity and a small feed mill and a mixing house at Port Arthur, Ont.

The merger of five large grain companies of Canada has been effected and the Searle Grain Co., Ltd., incorporated under Dominion charter to take over the business and property of the companies, and the total capital and surplus of the new company will be \$7,000,000. The following companies are in the consolidation: Home Grain Co., Saskatchewan Elevtr. Co., Searle Grain Co. and the Liberty Grain Co. The new company will thus have a total of 315 country elevators and storage capacity of 12,000,000 bus. in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. It will also control the Searle Terminal Grain Co., operating the Searle Terminal Elevtr. at Ft. William, having a storage capacity of 3,000,000 bus., and is interested in the operation of the Northland Elevtr. at Ft. William, with a capacity of 7,500,000 bus. Terminal facilities on the Pacific Coast are provided by affiliation with the operation of the Vancouver & Pacific Terminal Elevtr. Co., at Vancouver. The officers of the new company are: Pres., A. L. Searle; vice-presidents, N. L. Leach, J. C. Gilchrist and S. A. Searle, the last named also being treas.; sec'y, D. N. Potter; sales mgr., C. H. Nicolls. Stock in the new company will be held by the former stockholders in the merged companies, and no stock will be offered to the public. The consolidation was effective Aug. 1.

COLORADO

Paoli, Colo.—The elevator of the Paoli Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. was slightly damaged by lightning on July 16.

Sterling, Colo.—The Colorado Grain & Bean Co. is erecting an additional elevator on South Front street at its plant there. Work started about the middle of July.

Hayden, Colo.—The Hayden Flour Mills burned recently. The Colorado Utilities Co. owned the building and John Goess owned the grain, both of which were a total loss.

Ft. Morgan, Colo.—The Lieber Grain Co. has discontinued business at Ft. Morgan. I am now connected with the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. of Omaha, at Superior, Neb.—E. Lieber.

Peetz, Colo.—C. M. Depew, of Sterling, arrived here about the middle of July to put the W. C. Harris Co.'s elevator in shape for the fall business. Mr. Depew will again be in charge of the elevator.

Berthoud, Colo.—The Berthoud Farm Products Co.'s plant was damaged by fire, on July 23; loss, estimated at \$40,000; covered by insurance. The plant will be rebuilt. About 18,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed.

Wray, Colo.—W. H. Ferguson expects to have a flour mill in operation here by fall. He erected the building several years ago, but postponed putting in machinery on account of poor wheat crops for several seasons, but this year's outlook is sufficient inducement for him to install it now.

DENVER LETTER.

The new Denver branch of the Ralston Furina Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has been elected a member of the Grain Exchange.

Denver, Colo.—M. V. McCartney's new wholesale grain business, recently started here, is operating under the name of the McCartney-Markham Grain Co., with offices in the Cooper Building.

Denver, Colo.—J. K. Mullen, chairman of the board of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., was reported, on one of the last days of July, as being seriously ill with pneumonia. He is 83 years old. His death was reported Aug. 9.

Denver, Colo.—E. A. Hill, chief inspector of the Grain Exchange, has resigned his position to enter again the service of the hay, seed and feed division of the Department of Agriculture, having previously been grain supervisor here for 10 years in that branch. Milton J. Meyer, who has been assistant chief inspector, succeeds Mr. Hill at the Grain Exchange.

ILLINOIS

Hillsdale, Ill.—The Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has improved its office building with new siding.

Lake Fork, Ill.—The Lake Fork Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. has lately installed an electric motor.

Downs, Ill.—The Hasenwinkle-Scholar Co. has installed a Kewanee Truck Dump in its west elevator here.—Ed. French, mgr.

Peoria, Ill.—The American Milling Co. is enlarging its elevator here. The work is expected to be completed by September.

Chillicothe, Ill.—The Turner-Hudnut Co. is installing a 10-ton Type S Fairbanks Scale in its elevator here.—Geo. J. Betzelberger.

Littleton, Ill.—The elevator here recently leased by H. L. Mummert from the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., is in charge of Eli Willey.

Odell, Ill.—Theodore Trecker is the local manager of the two elevators here, recently bot by the Quaker Oats Co. from the C. A. Vincent Co.

Bristol, Ill.—The grain elevator and coal yard I recently purchased, I am now operating as the Bristol Grain & Supply Co.—H. W. Seagrist, Prop.

Colmar, Ill.—Perry and Walter Williams, of this place, have bot the elevator from the Farmers Elevtr. Co., which has dissolved, and will continue to operate it.

Monroe Center, Ill.—Improvements to its elevator have recently been made by the C. A. Crosby Co. and a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift installed in the driveway.

Gilman, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gilman territory met in the I. O. O. F. Hall, Aug. 8, at 7 p. m., discussion of matters of interest to the trade following the dinner.

Filson (Kemp p. o.), Ill.—T. E. Hamman & Co. are equipping their plant with a McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump. Motor power is obtained by belting from other machinery.

Roxbury, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here, owned by the Paw Paw Co-op. Grain Co., of Paw Paw, Ill., recently installed two Standard Model Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lifts.

Kankakee, Ill.—The regular meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held in this city at McBroom's Restaurant, on Aug. 7, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Natrona, Ill.—Virgil Scott, of Royal, is in charge of the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator during the absence, caused by sickness, of B. M. Taylor, who has been taken to the Peoria hospital.

Gibson City, Ill.—The grain trade of the Gibson City territory met on Friday, July 26, at the R. C. Inn, at the south edge of this town, on Route 9, at 7 p. m., at which time dinner was served.

Long Point, Ill.—Paul Rittenhouse has recently completed painting his elevator and other buildings and is now installing a spur switch with a pit for the use of his coal and limestone conveyor.

Sandwich, Ill.—The Sandwich territory grain trade will get together here at the I. O. O. F. Hall on Aug. 15, where they will have dinner together at 7 o'clock and engage in a business talkfest afterwards.

Stanford, Ill.—The Stanford Grain Co. has completed its new office, built on the office bungalow type and constructed of rough brick veneer, with composition roofing. It is up-to-date in every respect.

Waterman, Ill.—While Adelbert Withey, 16 years old, was backing a truck up to the Wakefield Grain Co.'s elevator here, on Aug. 3, his little six-year old brother, Neil Vern Withey, fell off the truck and was run over and killed.

Nilwood, Ill.—I have just recently taken over the holdings of the Nilwood Co-op. Grain Co., have installed a new 10-ton scale and made other necessary improvements and repairs to place the plant in first-class condition.—Clarence Kime.

Alvin, Ill.—The C. D. Williams elevator, located at Alvin, Ill. has been leased by George L. Merritt, who will operate both elevators. The report was circulated at one time that Clarence Carter was to operate same, but the report was false.—Rossville Grain Co., Rossville, Ill.

Wyoming, Ill.—A smoking electric motor at the Wyoming Grain Co.'s Elevator No. 2, recently caused a fire scare, but the current was shut off before any serious damage was done to the motor, which was used to operate an air compressing machine, which stuck and caused the motor to smoke.

Woodson, Ill.—The Farmers Grain Co.'s new 30,000-bu. concrete elevator which replaces the one burned several months ago, has been completed and accepted by the directors of the company. New scales have been installed, and a new office and storeroom was also built. Hugh Hagan is the manager.

Quincy, Ill.—The Knollenberg Milling Co. has sold its extensive properties, consisting of a large mill, a 30,000-bu. elevator, three large warehouses, an office building and two brick residences, to the Central Illinois Public Service Co. The property has been occupied by the Knollenberg interests since 1876.

Wiley Station (Taylorville p. o.), Ill.—Hight & Cline, who own a line of eight elevators in Central Illinois, recently bot the Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here at the reported price of \$15,000. The elevator was erected about 17 years ago and operated for years by Twist Bros., who sold to the Farmers company a few years ago. J. W. Larrick has been the manager during the last year and it is expected that he will retain that position under the new owners.

Vermilion Grove and Riola, Ill.—Breen & Pugh is the style of a new elevator firm composed of P. J. Breen and Lee Pugh, both of Metcalf, who will operate an elevator at each of these two places. The house at Vermilion Grove has a capacity of 50,000 bus. and was reported last February to have been bot by the Kendrick & Sloan Co., of Indianapolis, from the Kendrick-Pugh Grain Co., which elevator Mr. Pugh has been operating. The Riola elevator was bot from the Paul Kuhn Estate.

Rugby (Pontiac p. o.), Ill.—I. G. Cady, manager of the Pontiac Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator here, badly injured one of his hands recently when he caught it between a car door and the elevator spout.

Champaign, Ill.—On Aug. 13 the grain trade of this section will hold a meeting at the Inman Hotel, sitting down to dinner at 7 p. m., and discussing questions and problems of the grain business afterward.

Pana, Ill.—A meeting of the grain trade of the Pana territory will be held here on Aug. 12, dinner being served at 7 o'clock in the Hotel Francis. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n, is expected to be present.

Delavan, Ill.—The last session of the General Assembly changed the Thresherman's Lien Law, effective July 1, so that notice of the lien must be given the grain dealer prior to final settlement in order to make the lien effective. This does away with the objection of the grain trade to the Lien Act. This change in the law was made possible thru the co-operation of the Brotherhood of Illinois Threshermen, and your sec'y expects all dealers to show their appreciation by helping the threshermen to collect their threshing and shelling bills.—W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Assn.

CHICAGO NOTES

Earl G. Barr recently formed connections with Clement, Curtis & Co. as solicitor.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$58,000, which is a drop from the recent high record of \$62,000.

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L for the month of August has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 7 per cent per annum.

The floor com'te on July 31 was authorized by the directors of the Board of Trade at its discretion to permit in case of emergency non-members to have the privilege of the floor at a charge of \$25 per week.

The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade: Charles M. Walker, Asher Levy, Leo J. Doyle, Joseph Bruce Morton, Jr., George D. Allman, Jack W. Arkin, Lawrence L. Klein, Averill Tilden, William C. Cook, George C. Riley. Memberships transferred: Wilbur F. McWhinney, Calvin H. Thomas, Freeman Hinckley, Erickson Perkins, Arthur C. Juill, William L. Ouzts, Dan Sonnen-thell, Arthur R. Roberts, Edwin F. Mack, Edward A. Brown, Robert J. Levy. Changes in registration of members: John Haussmann, registered as pres., Oceanic Grain Corp., New York; John Melady, registered for John Melady & Co., New York; John Kellogg, registered as manager, Stratton Grain Co., Chicago.

The directors of the Board of Trade on July 30 adopted a resolution construing Rule 282 holding seller responsible for grade of grain between delivery and unloading when grain is ordered to a private elevator to be weighed, when no public or regular elevator space is available. If regular warehouse space is available a buyer who elects to order car lots to private elevator for unloading shall pay for the grain on track on an indorsed B/L receipt and be responsible for any loss that might be incurred by a change in the grade of the grain between the time of delivery and the unloading of the cars at the elevator. The buyer must designate the private elevator when regular elevator space is not available, to obtain Board of Trade weights.

On Sept. 16 this city will be the scene of the most comprehensive marketing exchange in commercial history, for on that date the 81-year old Board of Trade will open a securities market, and the city's financial structure will be notably broadened and strengthened by the commodity market's enlargement to include a mart for stocks and bonds, and the board's immense system of privately-owned quotation wires will align South, North, East, West and foreign nations with Chicago's financial district. A single membership will entitle the owner to trade in grain, provisions, cotton and securities. Board of Trade memberships on July 26 rose to the record-breaking figure of \$49,500—an increase of almost 9,000 in four days—following six sales late in the day to the following: Alexander M. Craigie, John E. May, Max Hyman, Claude Cumnock, J. Frank Octigan and Sidney G. Vigo. The previous high mark for a Board of Trade membership was \$45,300, on Jan. 29. The lowest price at which a membership sold on July 26 was \$44,000, or \$5,500 under the new high record.

The Board of Trade has filed application for permission to be listed as a stock exchange in Indiana with the state securities commission. Only stocks which have paid dividends for two years are permitted to be sold in Indiana.

Fred H. Babcock, 68, until 10 months ago with Thomson & McKinnon for whom he wrote the market gossip, and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade ended his own life by shooting on Aug. 2. He has been with Thomson & McKinnon since the organization of the firm. Funeral services were held August 5 and burial was made in Oakwoods.

About 14 members from the Board of Trade and the same number from the Stock Exchange held an unofficial meeting in the Tavern Club in this city on July 29, and appointed Arthur F. Lindley and Robert Fischer to form a joint com'te to adopt a plan of inter-relations which will insure friendliness between the two organizations, despite the plan of the Board of Trade to inaugurate trading in stocks and bonds on Sept. 16. A few days after the meeting the com'tes were empowered to discuss merger proposals as well as to establish rules to avert unpleasant controversies between the two organizations.

INDIANA

Ferdinand, Ind.—Mueller Bros.' mill is now in operation again.

Vincennes, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. new plant, consisting of 28 tanks of 15,000-bus. capacity each, received grain on July 22.

Brownstown, Ind.—The Ewing Mill Co. recently installed an Invincible Cleaner furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Galveston, Ind.—J. P. Harris, who has been local manager for the Urmston Grain Co. for about 20 years, has resigned, taking effect Aug. 1st.

Petersburg, Ind.—A grain elevator on the Clough farm, three miles west of here, was struck by lightning, during the night of Aug. 2, and burned.

Cynthiana, Ind.—The Fuhrer-Ford Milling Co. of Mt. Vernon, has established three additional wheat buying stations in Indiana, located at this point, at Fort Branch and at Mounts.

Waldron, Ind.—The William Nading Grain Co. has bot out the Otto Wagoner & Son Grain & Coal Co. here. For the present the elevators of both companies will continue to operate as in the past.

Hamlet, Ind.—Leon Cheodle is the manager for us at Hamlet.—Weinkauff Grain Co., Vernon M. Weinkauff, LaCrosse, Ind. [The Weinkauff Grain Co. is the successor of the Arndt-Weinkauff Grain Co.]

Bringinghurst, Ind.—A. B. Cohee & Co. has just equipped their plant with a McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump, using a 2-h.p. motor and silent chain drive for power.

Rays Crossing, Ind.—The Rush Shelby Grain Co. of Manilla, Ind. has just completed the improvements on its grain elevator at Rays Crossing which included a 15-ton truck scale and a McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump.

Winamac, Ind.—John Starr has leased his elevator here to the Co-op. Elevator Co. for three years, after having operated it continuously for 31 years, and is retiring. The Co-op. Co. now operates both elevators at this point.

LaCrosse, Ind.—As I have bot out Mrs. Arndt's interest in the Arndt-Weinkauff Grain Co., our concern will now be called the Weinkauff Grain Co. both at Hamlet and at LaCrosse.—Weinkauff Grain Co., Vernon M. Weinkauff.

Milroy, Ind.—The granary and mill of the Milroy Milling Co. burned recently; loss, estimated at about \$150,000, with \$96,000 insurance. Considerable grain and feed went up in flames. It is not known if the property will be rebuilt.—W. B. C.

Urbana, Ind.—The Mutual Grain Co., of Warsaw, which has operated two elevators at Servia for 13 years, has bot the grain elevator here, of which Francis Garrison will be the manager. Harve Gingrick is general manager for the company.

Salem, Ind.—The Cauble Grain Co. has bot the Cauble Mill on Water street, which has been operated for several years by O. L. Cauble, of Pekin, Ind. Besides doing a general milling business, the new owners will also carry poultry and stock feed. E. W. Cauble, brother of the former owner of the mill, will manage the business.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—A merger of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. and the Montgomery County Farm Bureau, both doing business in this city, is being considered by the stockholders. John Cruea is manager of the grain and supply company.

Evansville, Ind.—Greater quantities of dodder now are appearing in this (Vanderburgh) county than in many years past, according to John F. Hull, county agricultural agent, who has issued a warning to the farmers advising them how to get rid of the pest.—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Recent new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n are: Clinton County Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., Frankfort; Swayzee Milling Co., Swayzee; Bunker Hill Elvtr. Co., Bunker Hill; Lincoln Elvtr. Co., Lincoln; Logansport Elvtr. Co., Logansport; Hurch Bros. Grain Co., Clymers, all in Indiana.

Bluffton, Ind.—C. C. Cole, manager of the Studebaker Grain & Seed Co., disappeared early last month and Ben Levy, formerly of Stiefel & Levy, Fort Wayne, is now in charge of the affairs of the company. Ben is highly esteemed by the grain dealers of that section of the state and they are confident he will soon have the business of the company in good condition again.

Valparaiso, Ind.—The Van Buren & Sink Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock of 100 shares of a par value of \$100; incorporators: W. Eugene Van Buren, Stanley B. Sink, Mable Sink; to engage in buying and selling grain, corn, seeds, feed, coal and fertilizer. The Van Buren & Sink Co. writes as follows: "We expect to purchase grain for our own use only. We manufacture pastry flour, self-rising pancake flour and biscuit flour. We have a 50-barrel capacity mill."

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert A. Boyd is back. He landed from South America last week. Yes, he has been gone two years; under the doctor's care much of the time and suffering from the surgeon's knife some of the time, but he looks stronger and younger and healthier than ever. Still laboring under the hallucination that there might be something chronically wrong with his body, he spent some time at Mayo Brothers Clinic, Rochester, recently and they told him all he lacked was nerve. He is just as full of sleight of hand tricks as ever and looks like a kid. Certainly, he is going back to work and is happy to be in harness again.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Meetings of the grain trade were held during the last three days of July at the following Indiana towns: Lafayette, July 29, at Lamson Bros. office; Marion, July 30, at the Marion Hotel; Fort Wayne, July 31, at the Chamber of Commerce com'ite room. Sec'y Fred K. Sale has been much encouraged by the interest shown in these local meetings, and on his journey from one to the other he was accompanied by a grain inspector, ready to assist the country elevator men to more accurately determine the grade of grain that comes to their places of business. Not only are individual problems met and solved by these get-together meetings, but problems that confront the grain trade in general are also discussed.

IOWA

Gowrie, Ia.—The new 15,000-bu. E. J. Bruntlett elevator is completed and now operating.—Art Torkelson.

Auburn, Ia.—The Howard Grain Co. is contemplating covering its elevator with sheet iron.—Art Torkelson.

Alexander, Ia.—Chris Schulte, of the Schulte Grain Co., is the proud father of a baby boy who arrived July 29.—A. T.

Sloan, Ia.—B. M. Stoddard & Son purchased the Nye-Jenks Elevator here and took possession July 23.—Art Torkelson.

Webb, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., whose main office is at Cedar Rapids, recently bot Sergeant & Grieve's elevator here.—A. T.

Sanborn, Ia.—The Sanborn Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a steel grate over the grain hopper and put new planks in the driveway and approach.

Livermore, Ia.—Chester Holcomb, of Fernald, is the new manager of the North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding C. Christenson, deceased.

Nira (Wellman p. o.), Ia.—R. E. Miller's elevator here was struck by lightning on Aug. 2 and burned. It contained several hundred bus. of oats.

Carroll, Ia.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. has purchased the large grain elevator here formerly leased by the Sievers Grain Co. from H. J. Mighell.

Doon, Ia.—A new Fairbanks Dump Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump are being installed in the Atlas elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Grinnell, Ia.—The Kearney Elvtr. Co., which recently bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, will install an electric dump soon, which has already been ordered.

Marion, Ia.—Ralph Fitzgerald, manager of the Marion Farmers Elvtr. Co. for several years past, resigned a few weeks ago to become associated with a coal company.

Marcus, Ia.—Mr. Foresteel, formerly of the Morton & Cherry Grain Co., Walthill, Neb., was appointed manager of the local Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently.—Art Torkelson.

Keokuk, Ia.—The grain elevator of the O. A. Talbott Co. was not included in the recently reported sale of that company's seed business to the Scott Seed Co., of New Albany, Ind.

Iowa Falls, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is building a new warehouse 16x50. It is of tile block construction and will be one story and basement. C. C. Green is the manager.—A. T.

Pocahontas, Ia.—P. L. Rivard, who has been in the elevator business here a good many years, passed away at his home July 21. His widow and six children survive him.—Art Torkelson.

Thornton, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has purchased a new air dump and will install it in the near future. Some minor repairing has also been done. Theo. P. Long is the manager.—A. T.

Bedford, Ia.—Glen Irwin is taking the place of John Ewart at the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co.'s elevator while Mr. Ewart is making a visit to Ft. Collins, Colo., where his father is seriously ill.

Everly, Ia.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks All Steel Concrete Deck Scale is being installed at the Hunting elevator here. A new 75-h.p. F. M. Diesel Engine is also being installed for grinding feed, using a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Nevada, Ia.—A new grain dump has been installed at the Dunkelbarger elevator, operated by the Davis Grain Co., and another one of the same size will be put in as soon as the threshing rush is over. Blaine Corbin is manager.

Moorland, Ia.—Edgar Jacobson, manager of the local Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, has accepted a position as manager for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Ottosen, Ia. He starts his new duties about Aug. 1.—Art Torkelson.

Carlisle, Ia.—An up-to-date elevator has been erected on Clarence Schrier's farm, a mile and a half from this town. It is a large concrete granary containing two good-sized cribs on each side of a cement drive thru the center of the elevator.

Cora (Fonda p. o.), Ia.—Geo. Moulton is now fixed up in great shape—all driveways are graveled in from the road, just finished new approaches to the elevator and some minor repairing. His slogan is, "Bring on the grain!"—Art Torkelson.

Lost Nation, Ia.—Carl Mohl has been manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co. for the past two years and has been retained in that capacity, as well as H. W. Brick as bookkeeper. Henry Rohling has been employed to do the outside work.—Farmers Co-op. Co., by H. W. Brick.

Nemaha, Ia.—The writer has taken charge of the elevators here which we bot about one year ago. We purchased the elevators and coal business of both companies here and are now the only coal and grain dealers at this point.—Davis Bros. & Potter, by A. Hakes.

Ottosen, Ia.—S. P. Stark recently resigned his position as manager of the local Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and will be succeeded on Aug. 1 by Edgar Jacobson, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Moorland, Ia.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Toronto, Ia.—The S. Mueller & Sons Grain Co., of Calamus, Iowa, has bot the grain and coal business here from August Willert, who has conducted it for 15 years. The new owners plan to remodel the elevator and build some new coal sheds and an office. Fay E. Emerson will be the local representative.

Rembrandt, Ia.—The Rembrandt Elvtr. Co. is installing a new air dump. Earl Tongate, formerly of Valley Springs, S. D., the new manager is supervising the work.—Art Torkelson.

Audubon, Ia.—Walter V. Roth has given up his position as manager of the Burnside Grain & Coal Co. here after having worked for that company for 50 years. He started in as a boy of 11, and has never worked for any other concern. Now the business has been sold and Mr. Roth is looking for another position.

Parkersburg, Ia.—The Gifford Grain Co. and the C. & J. Mill Co., both of this town, asked a writ of certiorari against the town, on account of an ordinance passed by the city council giving part of a street to the Illinois Central Railroad for a new depot, stating that the depot would obstruct traffic coming to their places of business, and at a special session of court the judge ruled against the city ordinance.

Edna, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co., whose elevator here burned in May, has bot the elevator and coal business of the Edmonds-Londergan Co. here, which concern has owned the business for 30 years and still retains the lumber, hardware and machinery business of the company. The new owners are making some improvements including putting a new power unit in the elevator, a new concrete floor in the engine room, and installing scales.

Winston (Manson p. o.), Ia.—O. C. King has not been with Davis Bros. & Potter since July 1, 1928. Miss Edna Peterson succeeded John Swartzendruber, who succeeded Mr. King. The writer came here July 1.—Davis Bros. & Potter, by Walter E. Barton. [Miss Peterson was recently appointed manager of the company's elevator at Manson, to succeed A. Hakes, who now has charge at Nemaha, as reported in the last issue of the Journal.]

KANSAS

Raymond, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is now capitalized at \$10,000.

Coldwater, Kan.—We contemplate installation of a feed grinder.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Hoxie, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co.'s elevator was recently slightly damaged by windstorm.

Englewood, Kan.—We contemplate installation of a feed grinder this fall.—J. C. Lowry, Lowry Grain Co.

Collyer, Kan.—We will soon start a new 35,000-bu. elevator at Collyer.—C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co., Salina, Kan.

Hopewell, Kan.—The H. W. Carlson Grain Co., of Iuka, has leased one of the elevators here and is now operating it.

Attica, Kan.—The Attica Grain & Elvtr. Co. has equipped its elevator with lightning rods furnished by the White Star Co.

Feterita, Kan.—A new 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale has been installed by the Security Elvtr. Co. here.—E. W. Long, agt.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co., of this place, has bot the Midwest Grain Co.'s elevator at this station.

Sharon Springs, Kan.—A new warehouse and office has been completed by the Sharon Springs Elvtr. Co. here.—John Pribble.

Udall, Kan.—The Udall Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n is now managed by Robert Harris, who replaces C. W. Clark.—C. E. Norton.

Englewood, Kan.—We expect to install a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale this fall.—E. R. Norton, Englewood Co-op. Equity Union.

Liberal, Kan.—We are moving our office from the Citizens Bank Bldg. to the Coats Hotel Bldg.—E. W. Davis, mgr., Benton Grain Co.

Colby, Kan.—V. M. Harris has let the contract for the construction of a new elevator on the site of the old one which burned a year ago.

Montezuma, Kan.—A Kelso Automatic Car Loader has been installed in the local elevator of the Security Elvtr. Co.—R. L. Monminger, agt.

Rose Hill, Kan.—W. N. Harris has built an additional bin to his elevator, increasing the storage capacity, and has installed a new motor.

Hanston, Kan.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck scale has been installed in the local elevator of the C. C. Isely Lumber Co.—J. F. Moyer.

Moscow, Kan.—We have installed a new 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a new leg belt with K. I. Willis spot-welded cups.—I. N. Shriver.

Elmer, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co.'s elevator was slightly damaged by fire, caused by friction on the shaft thru bin, on July 27.

Tasco, Kan.—The elevator we bought here is the one known as the Lynch elevator.—Kansas Co-op. Wheat Pool Elvtrs., E. S. Mellor, supt. of elvtrs.

Sitka, Kan.—We have remodeled our elevator, putting in new sprockets and a new chain drive on the head.—E. H. McMinimy, Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Cedar Bluffs, Kan.—I have taken over the Cedar Bluffs Equity Exchange and am running it under the firm name of C. M. Lofton Grain Co.—C. M. Lofton.

Leoti, Kan.—The elevator of the Leoti Mill & Elvtr. Co. is now being operated under lease by the E. L. Rickel Grain Co. Edw. Case remains as manager.

Milner (Liberal p. o.), Kan.—We have raised the cupola and increased the capacity of our elevator, installing a 1,500 bu. leg at the same time.—J. H. Salley Co.

Protection, Kan.—E. O. Porter is the new local manager for the Bruce-Carlson Grain Co., operating the old Eubank elevator. He replaces W. C. Montique.

Satanta, Kan.—We have installed a Boss Air Blast Car Loader, and two Fairbanks-Morse 10-h.p. Inclosed motors.—Chas. A. Grant, agt., Security Elvtr. Co.

Shallow Water, Kan.—We have installed a new steel grate and a Kewanee Truck Lift in our elevator here.—J. F. Moyer, C. C. Isely Lumber Co., Dodge City.

Lakin, Kan.—We are installing a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale. Our directors contemplate construction of a new elevator next spring.—V. A. Fritts, Lakin Equity Elvtr.

Grigston, Kan.—Stanley Steele is manager of the newly incorporated Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Merc. Ass'n here.—John Pribble, Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co.

Coldwater, Kan.—We have had C. I. Erickson rebuild our three overhead bins and rod them heavily and have installed a vacuum grain cleaner on the leg.—W. R. Johnston.

Wichita, Kan.—John Beyer, a resident of Sterling for 50 years, and the father of Edward and John Beyer, partners in the Beyer Grain Co., of this city, died early in July.

Oronoke, Kan.—The elevator here recently bot by the Kansas Wheat Pool Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n from the Cronoque Farmers Union is under the local management of M. E. Shirley.

White Law (Tribune p. o.), Kan.—Trued Bros.' elevator, which is to be built this fall, will not be in Tribune as was reported but at this point, which is five miles from Tribune.

Selden, Kan.—Ira W. Reed recently installed a grate for his dump, moved his motor to the cupola and made other minor repairs. The work was done by the Western Engineering Co.

Woodruff, Kan.—W. H. and Perry Bandt, both elevator men, have bot the elevator here formerly owned by the Farmers Union organization of the county. Reid Bracken is manager.

Kismet, Kan.—A new 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Gasoline Engine has been installed in our elevator to replace the one which was worn out.—Guy C. Miller, Kismet Equity Exchange.

Bazine, Kan.—The new elevator of the Humburg Lumber Co., whose head office is at Otis, has been opened and is now in operation.—John Pribble, Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co.

Moscow, Kan.—The new 35,000-bu. elevator here recently completed by Carl N. Thurow, is operating under the name of the Carl N. Thurow Grain Co. James Thurow is the manager.—John Pribble.

Tribune, Kan.—Frank Kucera, manager and proprietor of the Tribune Grain & Implement Co., is having his elevator equipped with motor power and may possibly make other improvements later.

Garfield, Kan.—The old Kansas Flour Mills elevator here has been purchased by the C. C. Isely Lumber Co., which will wreck it. K. H. Dubach is the new manager for the latter at this point.—J. F. Moyer.

Yoder, Kan.—A new building for storing lumber, a hardware store building and an office with new 10-ton truck scale, have been built here by the Haven Lumber Co., which operates an elevator at this point.—E. L. Marchino, mgr.

Brownell, Kan.—The elevator we purchased here was the one owned by Thomas Ryan and leased to the Home Elvtr. Co., capacity 10,000 bus., and I will continue as manager.—H. E. Felible, Kansas Co-op. Wheat Marketing Ass'n.

Plains, Kan.—A new 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor has been installed in our elevator No. 3, the 60,000-bu. house. The gas engine has been retained in case the power line shuts down in any emergency.—Collingwood Grain Co.

Norton, Kan.—N. E. McMullen is acting as local operator of the elevator here recently purchased by the Kansas Wheat Pool Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n from the Farmers Union. The elevator will be used as a service station for wheat under Pool contracts.

Acres, Kan.—We have completed and now have in operation a new 10,000-bu. studded, iron-clad elevator here with a leg that can elevate 2,500 bus. per hour. It is operating under the name of Mead & Gardiner, with head office at Ashland.—F. M. Mead.

Coats, Kan.—With the return of J. H. Shriver to other activities the firm name of Shriver & Son, grain dealers here, has been changed to I. N. Shriver. I now manage the elevator for him. W. S. Freeman continues as manager at Sun City.—J. K. Shriver.

Hugoton, Kan.—The Hugoton Co-op. Equity Exchange has been reorganized and is now known as the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. W. E. Rice is the present manager. The elevator has been rebuilt into a modern fast-handling plant with capacity for 15,000 bus.

Hartland, Kan.—C. W. Barchet is now agent for George E. Gano at this point, reported in the last issue of the Journal as constructing a 25,000-bu. elevator here. Mr. Barchet managed the Lakin Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Lakin, Kan., for nine years before taking this position.

Lakin, Kan.—We are installing a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift. A few months ago we put in a new 11-in. leg belt and D. P. Cups and a Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor. This gave us elevating capacity for 2,800 bus. per hour.—H. S. Darr, H. S. Darr & Co.

Liberal, Kan.—We have rebuilt our elevator partially, increasing the storage capacity by 10,000 bus. which now gives us 30,000 bus., installing an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor and fitting up a leg which will elevate 2,500 bus. per hour.—J. H. Salley Co.

Little River, Kan.—The Burke Grain Co. has taken a lease on the Davenport Grain Co.'s elevator here, B. W. Davenport, of the latter company, now being associated with the Burke Grain Co., which contemplates the erection of a 50,000-bu. concrete elevator, to be completed before another harvest.

Brewster, Kan.—Concerning the management of this station will say that J. P. Horney is no longer connected with the business. W. S. Ryan took charge on May 3. G. F. Root, formerly with the Crittenden Grain Co., of Lincoln, is assistant to Mr. Ryan.—Derby Grain Co., by W. S. Ryan, mgr.

Satanta, Kan.—We have increased our capacity by about 5,000 bus. and have rebuilt our pit, making it deeper and larger. The head was rebuilt at the same time and the handling capacity of the leg was increased to 2,000 bus. per hour, which was none too big this year.—A. L. Huffman, agt. L. H. Pettit Grain Co.

Winfield, Kan.—We have built a bin for use in connection with our hammer mill and connected the mill with the 40-h.p. G. E. Motor thru a Tex-rope drive. Two 12,000-gal. horizontal storage tanks have been put up for our wholesale and retail gasoline and oil business.—O. C. Servis, mgr. Winfield Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n.

Ensign, Kan.—A 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor has been installed in the cupola of the Security Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, with belt drive to jack shaft and gear and pinion to the head pulley. The old 15-h.p. engine is being moved to Ryus, where it will replace a 10-h.p. engine in the company's elevator there.—H. E. Rall, agt.

Palestine, Kan.—Daves & Daves have bot the elevator of the New Era Milling Co. here and placed L. S. Elenburg in charge. The house is being operated under the name of Daves & Daves.—J. C. Daves, Winfield, Kan.

Hartland, Kan.—An office and 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale have been put in here by Geo. E. Gano. Construction has started on a 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator, which will be fitted with a 3,000-bu. per hour leg, an air dump, 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and other up-to-date equipment. Coa bins and a warehouse will be put up.—E. B. Schmitt.

Trego (Copeland p. o.), Kan.—The new 17,000-bu., studded and ironclad up-to-date elevator built by the Security Elvtr. Co. here has been completed and is now in operation. The house has 7 bins, a Kewanee Truck Lift and steel grate, a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse type Z Gas Engine, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, 10-ton Fairbanks Truck Scales, and all other improved facilities.—Elmer Unruh, agt.

Rolla, Kan.—The Rolla Co-op. Equity Exchange has increased its capacity by 5,000 bus., making the total 30,000 bus., by raising the cupola 12 feet. An 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and new spouting has been installed and the leg rebuilt and fitted with a 13-in. rubber belt and 12x7-in. buckets so that it can elevate 2,500 bus. per hour. A second loading spout has been put in to extend over the first side-track so the elevator can load two cars on parallel tracks at the same time.—Walter January, mgr.

Ensign, Kan.—We have motorized our elevator completely, installing one 10-h.p. and three 5-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Ball Bearing Motors to run each individual piece of machinery separately. Our oil business has increased and forced us to put up another 17,000-gal. horizontal tank. A little later we expect to install a winter Universal Head Drive and overhaul the leg to increase its capacity to 3,000 bus. per hour. This will make it necessary for us to also install a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.—F. E. Vance, mgr., the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

DODGE CITY LETTER.

The sample room of the Dodge City Board of Trade has been moved to the Cochran Bldg., next to the Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., office.

The 20,000-bu. elevator and mill of the Alfalfa Mills have been taken over by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. It is being operated under the management of the latter but the name "Alfalfa Mills" is being continued.—W. F. Wade.

The last election of officers by the Dodge City Board of Trade made J. J. Weigel, pres.; J. F. Moyer, vice-pres.; Fred Casterline, sec'y-treas.; J. D. Mead, Geo. Ferguson, Fred Casterline, L. H. Rethorst and G. W. Glenn, directors. The exchange is showing rapid progress under their management.

The Dodge City Co-op. Exchange has made several improvements about its elevator, including installation of a 15-ton Fairbanks Dial Scale with long concrete-decked platform for handling every kind of truck, a Winter Universal Head Drive with 10 h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor for driving both legs, and a vacuum cleaner with 3-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Motor to drive it.—G. W. Glenn, mgr.

SUBLETTE LETTER.

A farmers elevator company is being organized here.

E. D. Dennis recently purchased elevator equipment from the White Star Co.

Kelso Automatic Car Loaders have been installed in both the local elevators of the Security Elvtr. Co.—Geo. Snavelly, agt.

A modern new 30x60 ft. office building of brick construction with four rooms and all up-to-date appliances is now under construction for the Sublette Grain Co.—Claude M. Cave, mgr.

A new leg with capacity for elevating 2,500 bus. of wheat per hour is being installed in our local elevator. It will carry about 300 feet of rubber belt and close set cups. Power will be supplied by a 15-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Inclosed Ball Bearing Motor thru a Winter Universal Head Drive. A new head, fitted with SKF Ball Bearings, and new spouting will be put in. Possibly a suction cleaner will also be installed. We have just completed installation of a White Star Manlift.—Bruce Carlson, Haskell Grain Co.

HUTCHINSON LETTER.

South Hutchinson, Kan.—We are contemplating installation of a hammer mill this fall.—Walker Grain & Coal Co.

The Kelly Milling Co.'s B Mill here, which was shut down for three months for extensive alterations and improvements, is now in operation again.

The C. D. Jennings Grain Co. sustained a damage of about \$10,000 in the recent high water here, mentioned in the Journal's last issue, over 7,000 bus. of wheat being soaked with water.

The Grain Belt Elvtr. Co. contemplates the addition of eight storage tanks, with a capacity of 300,000 bus., to its plant here built only a year ago. This will give the company a total capacity of 650,000 bus. A drying house, 20x24 feet, 100 feet high, will also be erected.

KENTUCKY

Shelbyville, Ky.—Fire originating in the elevator leg slightly damaged the elevator of the Climax Roller Mills on July 26.

Lawrenceburg, Ky.—J. Andrew Cain has bought the stock of E. C. and B. S. Griffy in the Eagle Roller Mills, Inc. These three men have been partners for 23 years. Mr. Cain will be joined by his son, Ben Cain, and plans to continue the business as in the past.

Russellville, Ky.—T. M. Ellis has bought the interest of Marvin Wyatt in the Knob City Mills and will conduct the business hereafter under the name of the T. M. Ellis Milling Co. This mill has been operating for over 25 years under the management of Mr. Ellis.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Lewis G. Lederer, of the flour and grain commission merchants Lederer Bros., recently bought a three-story frame dwelling in Roland Park.

MICHIGAN

Akron, Mich.—Windstorm damaged the plant of the Wallace & Morley Co. some time ago.

Port Huron, Mich.—Henry G. McMorran, at one time proprietor of a flour mill and elevator here, and later a member of Congress, died recently.

Port Huron, Mich.—Frank Walcott, formerly manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Wheeler, Mich., has accepted a similar position here with the Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Wheeler, Mich.—Roscoe E. Prather succeeds Frank Walcott as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Walcott, who had been here for several years, having resigned and gone to Port Huron to manage an elevator there for the Bean Jobbers Ass'n.

Mayville, Mich.—W. M. Briggs will manage the elevator business here recently purchased by A. D. McIntyre, sec'y of the Cass City Grain Co., of Saginaw, from the Mayville Grain & Produce Co., as reported in the last issue of the Journal.

Vassar, Mich.—Hart Bros. recently gave their grain elevator an overhauling and repairing, installed a new corn crusher in their mill, and are now putting their bean elevator in good shape for the new bean crop. They will also install new bean picking machinery.

Tuscola, Mich.—Henry J. May succeeded E. P. Delmore as manager of the Tuscola Elvtr. Co.'s elevator on Aug. 1, Mr. Delmore resigning after serving 13 years. He has been connected with the Saginaw Milling Co., of which the Tuscola Elvtr. Co. is a unit, for 24 years.

Caro, Mich.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has its new truck dump in operation, also the new cleaning machinery recently installed. A new canopy, larger than the old one, has been placed over the driveway, and a feed mixer of a ton-capacity will be added to the feed room. B. T. Pomeroy is manager of the elevator.

Climax, Mich.—The elevator of the Climax Milling Co. had a fire scare, on the afternoon of July 29, caused by a choke-up in the leg which caused the drive belt to burn in two and started the fire. A barrel of water kept on hand for the purpose, doubtless saved the building, together with the fact that the fire was discovered as soon as it broke out, and it was extinguished before the fire department arrived.

Marshall, Mich.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bought the Michigan Central elevator here, formerly owned by the F. E. Nowlin Co., from the First National Bank for \$4,500. As the land on which the elevator stands is owned by the

M. C. R. R., the purchase includes the building only, which has a capacity of 22,000 bus., giving the Farmers Elvtr. Co. a total capacity of nearly 40,000 bus. William Van Horn will continue in charge of the elevator just bought.

Lansing, Mich.—The Michigan Elvtr. Exchange held its ninth annual meeting and banquet in this city recently, at the Olds Hotel. Carl Martin, of Coldwater, was re-elected pres.; Milton Burkholder, of Marlette, was elected vice-pres., and H. D. Horton, of Hastings, was renamed sec'y-treas. The board of directors is composed of the officers and the following: W. E. Phillips, M. R. Shisler, George McCalla, W. J. Hazelwood, H. H. Sandford and Frank Gilmore.

Henderson, Mich.—William Fields, former telegraph operator at North Star, is said to have made a confession that clears up three larceny cases and also to have implicated Ward Coon, manager of the Henderson Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for the past 16 years. Fields is reported to have stated that the two of them stole 600 pounds of beans out of a freight car on a side track last November, six more bags from the same place in January, and six from another railroad in March, and that he took them in his car to Ithaca and sold them.

Roseburg, Mich.—The Kerr Grain & Hay Co.'s elevator and coal sheds burned on July 31; loss, \$10,000; insured. The fire was caused by a spark from the gasoline engine in the engine room at 5:30 o'clock as the elevator was being closed for the day. About 200 bus. of new wheat, also seed and feed were destroyed. The company's elevator at Melvin burned two years ago and was not rebuilt, altho storage sheds for hay were put up after the first fire. It is that that now an elevator may be built at Melvin to replace both the burned houses.

MINNESOTA

Frazee, Minn.—Bartel Dengler's plant burned on July 28.

Syre, Minn.—The contract to move the Monarch elevator here has been awarded to the J. H. Fisch Co.

Cottonwood, Minn.—E. A. Anderson's elevator here burned late in June; loss total; partly covered by insurance.

Howard Lake and Hector, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has bought the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevators at both these places.

Backus, Minn.—Emil Anderson is building an addition to his elevator and warehouse on the north side of the building, to be 40x36 feet.

Wheaton, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. has bought the elevator here that has been owned and operated for four years by V. A. Soderberg.

Browerville, Minn.—The Kearns Elvtr. Co. opened up its elevator again on Aug. 1, after being closed for two months.—E. F. Deskins.

Raymond and Syre, Minn.—Our houses at Raymond and Syre, Minn., have been closed for the season.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., E. C. Roberts.

Duluth, Minn.—On Aug. 3 the Minnesota board of grain appeals met in this city to establish Minnesota grades on grains for the coming year.

Duluth, Minn.—A new member of the Board of Trade is J. A. MacInnis. Memberships transferred are those of Ben B. Davis and A. L. Goodman.

East Grand Forks, Minn.—Lars Hylden, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Marketing Ass'n here since its organization 10 years ago, resigned his position July 16.

Belgrade, Minn.—The Farmers & Merchants Grain Co. of this place had the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump.

Kellogg, Minn.—The E. G. McNulty Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: E. G., B. E. and C. McNulty; to engage in the handling of grain, hay and fuel.

Prinsburg (Raymond p. o.), Minn.—Charles Hendrickson, former manager of the Prinsburg elevator, has moved to Seaforth, Minn., where he will have charge of an elevator.

Manyaska (Welcome p. o.), Minn.—The Fox Lake grain elevator, located eight miles from here, and which has been used only at intervals for some time, is being moved to the site of the Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator, which burned in June. The elevator is of 20,000 bus. capacity, 55 feet high and 32x36 feet on the ground. Otto Neusch is the manager of the Manyaska house.

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General Grain Merchants

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.
Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Stevens-Scott Grain Co.
Wheat, Kafir, Milo Maize, Corn

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.
General Grain Business

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.
Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Adair Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

A. F. Baker Grain Co.
Wheat, Corn and other grains

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

Blood Grain Co.
Mill Orders—Consignments

Craig Grain Co.
Consignments—Milling Wheat

Royalton, Minn.—The Power Elvtr. Co. is building a warehouse adjoining its elevator, to be used for flour and feed storage, to be 24x16 feet and to have a cement foundation.

Raymond, Minn.—Late in July workmen were taking down the Cargill Grain Co.'s elevator at this place preparatory to shipping it to Cottonwood, Minn., where the elevator recently burned.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for a 30,000-bu. elevator to be built here. Five bin coal sheds will also be built.

Melrose, Minn.—The Harlem Flour & Feed Co., of Minneapolis, has bot the Melrose Elvtr. & Feed Co.'s property and also the Borgerding Lumber Yards here from the former owner, E. N. Schmitz.

Duluth, Minn.—James H. Ogle, a Board of Trade member and a well known vessel man, died at his summer home at Sunshine Lake, on Aug. 2, from burns caused by a gas explosion. He was 43 years of age.

Fariabault, Minn.—Locomotive spark is given as the cause of a small loss to the plant of the Commander-Larrabee Corp. on June 17. The roof of the elevator was burned off and a small amount of hay damaged by water.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—The new elevator that has been talked of for this place for some time and for which the stock was recently raised, is now being rushed to completion. It replaces the elevator burned last winter.

Conger, Minn.—The Speltz Grain & Coal Co. is putting up an up-to-date elevator and feed mill here. The old scale is being replaced by a 20,000-pound auto dump scale, and the entire plant will be operated by electricity. The feed mill will have 50-h.p.

Rosewood, Minn.—Farmers of this locality have organized the Rosewood Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n and made a deal with the Math Barzen Elvtr. Co., of Thief River Falls, Minn., taking over this company's elevator, warehouse and all equipment at this place.

Balaton, Minn.—Alfred Miller, former manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, has leased the buildings and equipment and will conduct a grain, feed and fuel business. The plant, which has been closed, has been repaired and will re-open soon.

Doran, Minn.—The house which we recently purchased from the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here is equipped with G. E. motors thruout, Emerson cleaning equipment and we are going to install a Monitor Flax Mill and attrition mill. We handle all kinds of feeds, seeds and coal and do a general grain business. Our firm name is Doran Grain Co. We were both formerly connected with Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co. as managers. The capacity of the elevator is 30,000 bus., and it is located on the G. N. Railroad.—M. S. Smith and E. J. Colliton.

St. Paul, Minn.—We are at once starting to drive piling preparatory to erecting five 100,000-bu. concrete storage tanks as an addition to our terminal elevator property situated on the upper Mississippi River at St. Paul. This elevator has handled by far the largest portion of the grain shipped down the river by the Barge Line. With the addition of these five tanks, we will have 1,000,000 bus. of storage. Our program contemplates adding another 1,000,000 bus. next year and erecting at least a 2,000,000-bu. plant at Duluth or Superior. We expect to have the five tanks now under construction completed by the 15th of October, and we expect to use them for storage by Nov. 1.—Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n, M. W. Thatcher.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co. will add 500,000 bu. to the Gould elevator.

The Minneapolis Linseed Oil Co. will add one large storage tank to present facilities, thereby increasing storage capacity by 60,000 bus. Barnett & Record Co. holds the contract.

Alfred B. Hellyar, superintendent of the Victoria Elvtr. Co. and a resident of this city for 25 years, died at his home here late in July, at the age of 70 years. He is survived by his widow.

A 650,000-bu. addition to the Union Terminal elevator here has been started. It will be of concrete construction and is expected to be completed by Oct. 1, bringing the total capacity of the plant up to 3,650,000 bus.

New members of the Chamber of Commerce include the following: John A. Sim, pres. of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co., of New York; Cecil C. Blair, vice-pres. of the Globe Elvtr. Co., Duluth; David Coleman.

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has let the contract for the erection of a 1,000,000-bu. addition to its Delmar elevator to the Fegles Const. Co. The structure will consist of 17 reinforced concrete tanks and interstice bins, and it is planned to be completed some time in September.

R. N. Bishop has resigned as pres. of the Sperry Flour Co. and as a director of General Mills, Inc. (which acquired the former company early this year), on account of ill health, and has been succeeded by F. B. Burke, who has been closely associated with Mr. Bishop for several years.

Because the company had failed to comply with the technical requirements of the statute permitting appeals from decisions of the state tax commissioner, the supreme court in North Dakota denied the appeal of the Hoover Grain Co., of this city, for relief from an income tax of \$1,407 assessed by the state five years ago.

J. L. McCaull, of McCaull-Dinsmore Co., is slowly recuperating at his home following six months' confinement. It will be some time before he will be able to return to his desk. S. J. McCaull, formerly of the Duluth office; a son, John D. McCaull, and Mrs. Dinsmore are conducting the affairs of the organization along the same high plane as formerly.

MISSOURI

Lamar, Mo.—The Lamar Milling Co.'s mill has been closed down and dismantled. They are now selling and disposing of the machinery and anticipate using the building for storage.

Norborne, Mo.—The elevator here owned by G. D. Viles and operated by the Norborne Grain Co., burned down the night of July 11. There was evidence of incendiarism. About 1,800 bus. of wheat was also destroyed. A nearby warehouse was saved.

Higginsville, Mo.—Charles B. Stout, of the Dixie Portland Flour Co., Memphis, Tenn., has bot the 600-barrel plant of the Higginsville Milling Co. and has taken possession. He will probably start operations at once. The mill has been idle for several months. The plant includes up-to-date concrete storage of 250,000-bus. capacity. About two years ago the mill was overhauled and considerable new machinery was installed.

Tipton, Mo.—The elevator here recently acquired by Tom D. Briscoe from R. O. Wehmeier has been sold by Mr. Briscoe to Alexander Hilton, of Litchfield, Ill., who assumed the control on Aug. 1. Mr. Briscoe, in commenting on the sale, said that other interests required his attention. Mr. Hilton has been on the sales force of the American Milling Co. for the past three years. Antone Schwanz, who has been employed at the elevator for the past 20 years, will assist the new owner.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Robert Y. Smith, former head of the R. Y. Smith Grain Co., is now associated with the Mensendieck Grain Co.

The business of the Oliver Denton Grain Co., of this city, of which the late Oliver Denton was pres., is being liquidated.

John H. Lynds, Jr., a son of John H. Lynds, the pioneer Kansas City grain man who died nearly three years ago, died on July 15 in a hospital in this city, at the age of 58 years.

Lewis B. Stuart, assistant-sec'y of the Purina Mills, is now grain buyer for the mill, replacing Fred H. Udell, who was recently transferred to Denver, Colo., where he has charge of the company's new feed manufacturing plant.

Wheat futures trading at Kansas City during July totaled 151,205,000 bus. compared with 79,629,000 bus. in the same month a year ago, reports W. F. Logan, grain exchange supervisor. Two years ago in July the trading reached only 54,487,000.

The Kansas Flour Mills Elvtr. Co.'s (a subsidiary of the Kansas Flour Mills Corp.) new 1,300,000-bu. elevator, which was expected to be ready to receive grain by July, was reported late in July as expected to be put into operation on one of the last few days of July.

R. P. Harbord is an applicant for membership in the Board of Trade on transfer from Allen Logan; Charles C. McConnell is also an applicant, having bot the membership of M. D. Smith; F. J. Thatcher has applied for membership on transfer from F. A. Howard, deceased.

Mrs. Max R. Orthwein, wife of the well known broker associated with the Union Grain Co., of this city, was killed early in August, in an auto accident occurring between this city and St. Louis, while Mr. and Mrs. Orthwein and their son, Ralph, were on their way to visit two daughters in St. Louis.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. received bids on Aug. 1 for the construction of a new elevator to be leased to the Vanderslice-Lynds Co. and operated as the Eagle elevator. The first unit, which will be of 300,000-bus. capacity (which will be doubled before construction is completed), will consist of 15 tanks and 8 interstice bins, and is expected to be completed by Nov. 1. The headhouse is to be 34x42 feet, 173 feet high, with two scales, and will be built to accommodate 1,000,000-bu. capacity. The Vanderslice-Lynds Co. is one of the oldest grain concerns in this market.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Ben. J. Greer has applied for membership in the Merchants Exchange.

John J. Schulte, one of the oldest members (in point of membership) of the Merchants Exchange and one of the best known hay men in the market, died on July 23. He had been on the board of directors of the exchange for a quarter of a century.

In the recent vote of the membership of the Merchants Exchange on some proposed changes in the rules, the proposal to change the minimum commission rate on rye from 1½¢ to 1¢ a bu. was defeated; limiting the liability of officers, directors and com'te members carried, and a plan adopted whereby resident or non-resident non-members may obtain tickets to the trading floor for ten days in any month and the ticket may be extended for the balance of the month by the payment of a \$3 charge.

MONTANA

Brady, Mont.—The Equity Co-op. Ass'n recently electrified its elevator and installed a new head drive.

Molt, Mont.—D. C. Morrison, formerly of Edgeley, N. D., is the new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Roundup, Mont.—H. A. Theda, of the Roundup Elvtr. Co., with elevators at Gage and Delphia also, recently sold his interests to I. F. Anderson.

Richland, Mont.—A new engine and other equipment will be installed in the International Co.'s elevator at this place. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Clyde Park and Townsend, Mont.—The Swift Grain Co. recently had its elevators located at these two points repaired and painted, the Victor Const. Co. doing the work.

Roundup, Mont.—Roundup Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: I. F. Anderson, of Roundup; C. Hofmeister, of Minneapolis; Hugh J. McClearn, of Duluth.

Flaxville, Mont.—Motor installation and other new equipment are being installed at the Winter Truesdell Diercks Co.'s elevator at this place. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co.'s new concrete grain storage tanks, mentioned as under construction in the May 25 Journal, are nearing completion. They will give the company a total storage capacity of 3,000,000 bus.

NEBRASKA

Norfolk, Neb.—The Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills have taken a lease on the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, taking possession on Aug. 1.

Tecumseh, Neb.—The Gilmore Elvtr. Co. has installed a new electric truck and wagon dump. R. R. Gilmore is manager.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Douglas, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an electric truck and wagon dump, and made some repairs in the elevator. W. W. Smith is manager.—Chet Knierim.

Ellis, Neb.—The Foster Grain Co., which recently bot the Wright-Leet Grain Co.'s elevator at this point, has put in automatic scales and a truck dump.—Foster Grain Co., H. E. Foster.

Omaha, Neb.—We opened offices here in Omaha at 539-540 Omaha Grain Exchange on July 1. We have a private wire to our Minneapolis office, using the Bell Teletype System, and are doing a general cash grain business.—Cargill Commission Co., C. C. Boden, mgr.

Tecumseh, Neb.—W. C. Bouton has installed an electric truck and wagon dump.—Chet Knierim, with Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.

Carroll, Neb.—The Holmquist Grain & Lumber Co. recently purchased the elevator here that was abandoned several years ago and reconditioned it with new machinery, truck dump, etc., to handle the new crop.

Firth, Neb.—At the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co., because so many of the six-foot farmers in the Firth Co-op. territory have bumped their heads, Ray TeSelle, manager, has had the entrance to his office made large enough to permit a man to pass thru.—Chet Knierim.

Hemingford, Neb.—The elevator here recently got by W. J. Powell, as reported in the last issue of the Journal, is being operated under the name of the Home Grain Co. George J. Jewett, partner with Mr. Howell, will have charge of both the elevator here and the one at Nonpareil.

Omaha, Neb.—In regard to the additional storage that we built at Omaha last year, we built 250,000 bus. additional at Omaha, and are not figuring on building any more this year.—Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., J. H. Weaver. It was reported in March that this company contemplated the erection of additional storage bins totaling 140,000-bus. capacity.]

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Walter A. Hill is a new member of the Grain & Flour Exchange on transfer from G. B. Flynt.

NEW MEXICO

Mt. Dora, N. M.—C. W. Murphy is adding to his equipment a McMillin Truck Dump.

Portales, N. M.—This ass'n will build a new elevator about Sept. 1 at Portales, but the contract has not been let yet.—Farmers Co-op. Grain Ass'n, by M. B. Jones, mgr.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—T. H. Hyer, of the office of Bartlett Frazier Co., has recently been on the sick list, but is improved now.

New York, N. Y.—William S. Limond, a grain and feed broker here for many years, died recently at the age of 75 years.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Gateway Milling Ass'n, Inc., incorporated; incorporators: William S. Farrington, Frank D. Wilson, Walter S. Mahoney; to operate granaries.

Batavia, N. Y.—Howard F. Roberts has bot the Roberts Bros. flour mill here from his father, Frank H. Roberts, and will continue to operate the business as the Roberts Milling Co.

Freeville, N. Y.—The Freeville Mill burned recently, the cause of the fire being defective electric wiring. The operator, Mervyn Merservey, later bot the Schuyler Mills, at Wellsburg, N. Y., which he is now operating.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Our new addition to our Lake & Rail Elevator is now complete. We added a unit of 1,000,000 bus. Our elevator capacity at Buffalo is now 3,500,000 bus.—International Milling Co., operators of Lake & Rail Elvtr.

Palmyra, N. Y.—An old landmark, known as the Yellow Mills, built in 1793, was struck by lightning on July 18 and burned. Altho the plant had been remodeled several times, a part of the original building was still intact and still painted yellow, as it had been for generations. The loss was \$4,000; partly insured. George H. Krauss was the owner.

New York, N. Y.—A. Aspegren and Joseph McGarrity have been elected to membership in the Produce Exchange. Recent applicants for membership include M. Friedman, Percy Healy, Ludwig B. Armerding, F. J. Ridgway. Applicants for associate membership are C. F. Rundspaden, Nicholas Trianelis, E. Norem, C. Melhado, E. J. Bloomburg. Among those who have resigned from membership are Samuel Hopkins, Carl E. Hanson and Charles H. Robinson.

NORTH DAKOTA

Watford City, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. plans making improvements costing \$1,200.

Linton, N. D.—Fire of electrical origin slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. on July 31.

Minot, N. D.—We have opened a branch office at Minot with W. H. Pierce as manager, and will do a general grain business.—W. C. Mitchell Co.

Rhame, N. D.—The Farmers Equity Union is building additional warehouse space. O. T. Griffith is the manager.

Ashley, N. D.—Gustave Grosz has succeeded Arthur Boroz as manager of J. J. Weixel's elevator (formerly the H. H. Drews elevator).

Corinth, N. D.—The Winter Truesdell Diercks Co.'s elevator is being fitted with motor equipment. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Cooperstown and Portland, N. D.—Our houses at Cooperstown and Portland have been closed for the season.—Cargill Elvtr. Co., E. C. Roberts.

Glover, N. D.—The Glover Holding Co. recently gave the Magic Grain Dump Co. contract for a new 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, and is also having its elevator painted.

McKenzie, N. D.—L. S. Heaton & Son's elevator and two homes near it burned late in July; loss, \$12,000. A second elevator owned by the same company was saved.

Grand Forks, N. D.—New members of the North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n for July are the Bathgate Grain Co., of Bathgate, and the Gibson Elvtr., of Ypsilanti.

Churchs Ferry, N. D.—New Hinckley Head Drives and G. E. Motors are being installed in the Great Western elevator at this place. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Souris, N. D.—The Souris Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has let the contract to the Hickok Const. Co. for the erection of a 52,500-bu. addition to its elevator, and also for the installation of a new 10-ton scale.

Ardoch, N. D.—The Cargill elevator here was damaged on the side and the roof over the loading platform blown to pieces in a recent severe storm which caused heavy property damage in this section.

Calio, N. D.—The new Minnekota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this place is about completed, replacing the one burned last May. Coal sheds are also being built. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Minot, N. D.—Hans A. Foss, who was formerly the representative of a Duluth grain commission house for 40 years, and who was also an author, died on July 10, at the age of 78 years. A widow and five children survive him.

Wabek, N. D.—The Wabek Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed two Strong-Scott Head Drives, four new Fairbanks-Morse Type HAC Motors, new buckets and belts, all the work being done by the Magic Grain Dump Co.

OHIO

Wooster, O.—The mill of August C. Heise burned July 20.

Attica, O.—Heabler & Heabler have installed a Sidney Overhead Dump.

Elgin, O.—The Elgin Grain Co. sustained a small loss by fire on July 21.

Clarksville, O.—B. O. Thompson has been appointed manager of the Farmers Exchange elevator.

Jackson Center, O.—The Young Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: W. M. Young, H. Faye Young and Lucille Young.

Hicksville, O.—The Hicksville Grain Co. has added to its equipment a McMillin Wagon & Truck Dump. Power is obtained by belting from other machinery.

Woodstock, O.—The Ohio Grain Co. has enlarged its equipment by the addition of a corn cleaner, Sidney Overhead Dump and other equipment furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Paulding, O.—On June 15, this year, H. G. Pollock sold his partnership interest in this elevator to F. W. Leslie and the firm name is now Bitner & Leslie.—Bitner & Leslie [formerly Bitner & Pollock].

Mount Sterling, O.—A. W. Massmore, of Washington C. H., recently bot the Cronover Mill, on Deer Creek, six miles southeast of this place, one of the few mills left on that stream, and is now operating it.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Grain & Milling Co.'s 500-barrel flour mill burned on July 28 at 3 o'clock in the morning; loss, \$300,000 on building, \$80,000 on contents; covered by insurance. The automatic sprinkling system had been shut off to permit of the heating of the plant for fumigation purposes. The building was six stories, of frame construction. The grain elevator and poultry feed plant were saved. The mill will be rebuilt.

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O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY: Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Mortimer, O.—The Mortimer Elevator, in charge of John Shuler, announced on July 19 that it was now open for business and was buying grain and handling feed for the McManness Milling & Grain Co.

Toledo, O.—It is reported that General Mills, Inc., plans expansion of the Larrowe Milling Co. at an early date, the latter company having been recently bot by General Mills, as reported in these columns at the time.

Christianburg, O.—The Shepard Grain Co. has just completed the addition of a McMillin Truck Dump. The same is operated by a 2-h.p. motor and high speed chain drive. The track was extended to take care of several dump doors.

Conneaut, O.—Our loss in the fire of July 7 [reported in the last issue of the Journal] was \$7,500, stock included; \$2,500 loss on building, which is being repaired, and \$1,500 worth of machinery is being installed.—Conneaut Grain & Seed Co.

Deshler, O.—The Northwestern Ohio Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n held its regular monthly meeting in the Park here on Aug. 5. The speakers included Pres. William C. Horn, N. G. Bennett, E. T. Dickey, E. E. McConnell, Walter Krueck and Grain Supervisor H. F. Prue. Charlie Krohn, manager of the Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co., furnished the refreshments.

Thornport, O.—The H. G. Roberts Co. is the successor of the firm of William Morgan & Co., which has been doing an elevator and general grain business here, Mr. Morgan and J. M. Fulk having sold their interests to Noel Zollinger and William Ellinger. The new owners include the two last named and H. G. Roberts and Roy Harpster. Mr. Morgan, who has long been a member of Congress, is disposing of all of his interests in elevators here, in Newark and in other Ohio towns.

Lancaster, O.—The only change made in our firm of Shaw-Turner Co. was that we sold the Rushville property to Clay H. Shaw and that property will be operated under the firm name of Shaw-Fahrer Grain Co. with post office at West Rushville, O. Clay Shaw has withdrawn from the firm of Shaw-Turner Co. and has with him in the new firm Henry Fahrer and Leland Shaw. John J. Shaw and P. D. Turner will operate the Lancaster and Hooker properties under the old firm name of Shaw-Turner Co.—Shaw-Turner Co.

The Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n recently held a series of local meetings, including Circleville, Middletown, Cedarville and Van Wert on the tour. As soon as the wheat movement is over, the worthy officers of the progressive organization expect to hold further assemblies of the entire grain and allied trades in the districts at Van Wert, Greenville and Middletown. There is a regular com'ite organized at Middletown to arrange the affair. The previous Middletown get-together dinner a year ago was a tremendous success, the trade turning out in large numbers. The plant of the American Rolling Mill Co. was inspected on an extensive tour at this time. Bennett Chapple addressed the dealers as well. The dates of approaching meetings will soon be broadcast. Seven new members have joined the ranks of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n since the annual meeting. We just can't take in new ones fast enough.—W. W. "Bill" Cummings, sec'y, Toledo, O.

Rudolph, O.—The Liberty Grain Co.'s elevator on the B. & O. R. R. was set on fire Sunday afternoon, July 28, by two small boys building a fire under the old office which was attached to the elevator. Loss on building, \$27,000; on grain, \$8,000; fully insured. The next day the company let the contract to the Reliance Const. Co. for a new ironclad elevator of 20,000 bus. storage capacity. The new house will contain 11 bins, 3 McMillin Truck Dumps, 3 legs, 8 self-ventilated, enclosed Fairbanks-Morse Motors, Western Manlift, Sheller and Corn Cleaner and a Monitor Wheat Cleaner, Richardson Automatic Scale, Gruendler Hammer Mill and a Randolph Grain Drier in a fireproof building adjacent. All bearings will be Hyatt Roller Bearings thruout the building. Iron roofing and siding will be bonded over the eaves so as to protect from lightning. Plant will be lighted by electricity. The hammer mill will be located in an adjoining building on the opposite side of the driveway. Grain to be ground will be dumped and elevated to mill and when ground will be dropped into farmer's wagon or into sacks.

OKLAHOMA

Briggs, Okla.—W. F. Germann is manager of the Arkoma Grain Corp.'s elevator at this point.

Hooker, Okla.—The Panhandle elevator here is reported to have burst recently because of overloading.

Ponca City, Okla.—L. A. Scott has resigned his position at the Ponca City Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and returned to Wakita, this state.

Adams, Okla.—The Light Grain & Milling Co. has put up a 30,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator here and now has it in operation. W. D. Snyder is in charge.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has sold its business to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., of Enid, and gave possession on May 21.—C. W. Pfeifer, former mgr.

Vinita, Okla.—The Vinita Milling Co. has been bot by Dawson Bros., large wheat growers of Afton, this state, from the former owners, H. M. Stokes and W. L. Davis, who took a 528-acre wheat farm as payment.

Kingfisher, Okla.—A new concrete elevator is under construction at the Bob White Flour Mills here, to have a capacity of 300,000 bus., giving the mill a total capacity of 500,000 bus. W. Lee O'Daniel is manager of the Kingfisher plant.

Welch, Okla.—Earl Russell, who owns and operates two elevators at Bluejacket, Okla., has leased the grain elevator and hay barns here from John Schenk, Jr., who is taking a rest for a year on account of his health. Mr. Schenk retains the feed business, leaving P. B. Upton in charge.

Stigler, Okla.—The new grain elevator of the Arkoma Grain Corp., of Ft. Smith, Ark., is about completed. The main part of the structure is 80x25 feet, and the capacity is 12,000 bus. The estimated cost of building and machinery is about \$6,000. Operation is expected to start Sept. 1. H. C. Dobyns is the local manager.

Woodward, Okla.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. has moved its offices to the elevator building proper. R. F. Scates is manager. This corporation is a subsidiary of both the Oklahoma Wheat Growers and the Texas Wheat Growers Ass'ns and has grown from 26 elevators last year, its first year in operation, to 60 elevators at present. Early in June the corporation bot the Woodward Wheat Growers elevator and discontinued the grain and feed business, which Mr. Scates took over and now operates privately from the same office from which the grain is handled. The corporation has a storage capacity of 20,000 bus. here.

OKLAHOMA CITY LETTER.

F. G. Olson is now associated with the Garison Milling Co., of this city.

Our new elevator at Oklahoma City will be finished within the next two or three weeks [from July 29]. Our 2,250,000-bu. house at Enid has been completed and has been in operation since commencement of crop.—General Grain Co., [John O'Brien, vice-pres. and general mgr. [The Oklahoma City elevator is operated under the local name of the Oklahoma City Mill & Elvtr. Co.]

George G. Sahlberg, founder and principal owner of the Acme Milling Co., of this city, sold the business, on Aug. 3, to the Moore-Lowry interests, of Kansas City, Mo., as Mr. Sahlberg wishes to retire from active business. The new owners have organized the Acme Flour Mills Co., with a capital of \$500,000, to carry on the business and take over the properties. The Acme plant includes a 1,500-barrel mill, a corn meal unit, wheat storage of 550,000 bus. and a warehouse having a capacity of 15,000 barrels of flour and 30,000 sacks of feed. The Acme mill makes the fifth mill owned by the Moore-Lowry concern in the Southwest, each one of which is operated as a separate unit.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Colfax, Wash.—The Bassett Warehouse Co. is the successor of the C. S. Bassett Grain Co., which has changed ownership. The main office will be in this city.

Filer, Ida.—The Idaho Bean & Elvtr. Co. is putting up a 40x90-foot addition, which will increase its storage capacity by 30 cars. The office building is also being improved.

Palouse, Wash.—The White-Dulaney Grain Co. has under construction a 70-foot extension to its warehouse, to be used for storage purposes. New machinery, electrically-driven, will be installed.

Lewiston, Ida.—Rumors are current that changes in the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., of this city, are soon to be made, changes involving the ownership of the different properties of the company.

Molalla, Ore.—Leo A. Shaver, who has been engaged in the flour, feed and grain business since 1914, has sold his warehouse business to J. M. Hodges, of Castle Rock, and will give his time to other interests.

Mead, Wash.—The Pioneer Flour Mill here is now being operated by the Boyd-Conlee Co., which recently purchased it from the former owner, Charles Graham, who has gone to Newport, Wash. The flour and feed mill was valued at about \$15,000.

Portland, Ore.—A com'ite, composed of Hugh A. Martin, E. L. Martindale and C. D. Lafferty, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, is working to have the government establish a protein testing laboratory. At present grain companies make their own tests.

Davenport, Wash.—The Bird-Newell Co., of Kansas City and Omaha, is reported to have bot the Big Bend Milling Co.'s property here, consisting of a mill, an 85,000-bu. elevator, warehouse and office buildings. The elevator had been leased to the Sperry Flour Co. for a year.

Orofino, Ida. A new 33,000-bu. elevator is being erected here by the Orofino Rochdale Co. on the site of the elevator that burned about two years ago. It will be of cribbed construction and have a gravity system for handling grain. A grain cleaner and hopper scales will be installed.

Olympia, Wash.—It has been announced by the assistant director of the department of agriculture here that the attorney general states it will be in order to accept officers or directors connected with the operation of grain warehouses as security on personal warehouse bonds, thus reversing a previous ruling.

Portland, Ore.—The hours of trading on the Grain Exchange have been changed, effective July 22, at which time the exchange opens at 8 a. m. and closes at 10:30, except on Saturdays, when the closing time is 9:30. The Exchange is doing a heavy volume of business, even passing the expectations of its founders.

Astoria, Ore.—The sale of the Astoria Flouring Mills Co.'s business to the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., mentioned in the July 10 issue of the Journal, has been completed and hereafter the business of the former company will be conducted under the name of the Pillsbury-Astoria Flour Mills Co. A new lease of the property from the Port of Astoria has been made.

Portland, Ore.—New officers for the coming year of the Merchants Exchange elected recently are as follows: Pres., John Burgard; vice-pres., George Clarke; sec'y, Paul Ostroot; treas., Walter L. Wilson. At present there are but 14 shares of unissued stock, besides the 32 shares of treasury stock, taken back on account of non-payment of dues. The Portland Grain Exchange and the Portland Stock and Bond Exchange have been admitted as members during the past year.

Spokane, Wash.—The Boyd-Conlee Co.'s warehouse on North Division street was damaged by fire, July 28, which broke out shortly after 8 o'clock Sunday morning. The loss to premises, machinery and grain is estimated at approximately \$45,000. The fire got into the machinery of the triple concrete grain bins, doing much damage. The business of the company was carried on as usual following the fire. Plans for rebuilding had not been definitely decided upon at last report.

The Dalles, Ore.—R. P. Darnielle has bot the interest of his partner, N. J. Blydenstein, in the firm of Darnielle & Blydenstein, and will hereafter conduct the business under his own name. The Dalles Co-op. Union's elevator, which the firm leased last spring for a 10-year term, will be maintained as a general storage warehouse for both bulk and sacked wheat and farm implements will also be handled. Mr. Darnielle will also serve as grain buyer for S. W. Strauss & Co., taking the place of B. H. Grady, who has been transferred to the Northern Flour Mills at Walla Walla, owned by Strauss & Co. Mr. Blydenstein will continue his connection of several years' standing with the Vollmer-Clearwater Co., of Lewiston, Ida.

SEATTLE LETTER.

New members of the Grain Exchange are the Jones-Scott Co., grain dealer, and W. H. Kiichli.

Trading on the Seattle Grain Exchange for July has surpassed all previous records. August, 1928, formerly held the record as the high month.

Following are the new officers of the Grain Exchange: Pres., W. H. Foster; vice-pres., Frank E. Ryer; sec'y, H. L. McIntyre; treas., T. M. Hawkins.

The Grain Exchange, at its regular meeting on July 18, changed the closing time of the exchange to 10:30 a. m., effective July 22, except Saturdays, when the closing time remains as it was at 9:30 a. m. During the first three weeks of July, trading on the exchange was double that for the whole month last year.

This city is to have the largest grain storage elevator on the north Pacific Coast within a year's time, it is reported, the capacity to be between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 bus., and eastern capital to furnish the investment, which, it is said, will be \$2,000,000. Details have not yet been given out. W. H. Kilchli, a member of the Grain Exchange, is quoted as saying that, with the final completion of this elevator, great quantities of grain will be diverted from Duluth and Minneapolis. Grain coming to Seattle from Montana will be shipped thru the Panama Canal as well as to the Orient. All that Seattle now needs for handling grain from the Northwest is adequate storage facilities.

PENNSYLVANIA

Erie, Pa.—The Merrick Grain & Milling Co. recently completed a small elevator and feed plant here, on the N. Y. Central R. R.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The Pennsylvania Millers State Ass'n will hold its 52nd annual convention in this city, at the Penn Harris Hotel on Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

York, Pa.—The Red Lion Milling Co. has increased its storage capacity by one-half, now totaling 100,000 bus., by the erection of six large silo-shaped elevators.

Lemoyne, Pa.—The lightning which struck the elevator June 21 entirely destroyed it. Merchandise in the grain elevator and the warehouse adjoining entirely covered by insurance, as well as the building itself.—J. Austin Grandt, treas., Paxton Flour & Feed Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Wecota, S. D.—The Wecota Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed grain cleaning equipment.

Kampeska, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is repainting its elevator and giving it two coats of paint.

Andover, S. D.—Grain cleaning equipment was recently put in at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here.

Tulare, S. D.—Siberz Bros. and Herman Binger have bot the elevator here of Siberz Bros. & Craig.

Viborg, S. D.—Frank Christensen succeeded Chris Jensen as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here on Aug. 1.

Wessington Springs, S. D.—The Jerauld County Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has bot the Vinters Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Ferney, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a new leg and making other improvements on its elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Onida, S. D.—John Noble, of Wentworth, S. D., has taken charge of the George P. Sexauer & Son's elevator here as manager, in place of W. H. Snyder, who resigned recently.

Wessington, S. D.—C. Kenyon has been appointed manager of the Eagle Roller Mills Co.'s elevator here, in place of H. A. Oestrich, who was manager for several years but resigned recently.

Canning, S. D.—G. Ryan has bot the elevator here from the estate of Frank Pettyjohn, who died in June. Mr. Ryan now has four elevators—two in Highmore, one in Holabird and now one in Canning.

Arlington, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese recently gave the Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. the contract to remodel elevator and mill, also install a 2-ton batch mixer, steel cut corn machine, put in feed bins and inclose the track scale.

Huron, S. D.—The office of the Barry Grain Co., E. J. Barry, manager, has been moved to Mitchell, and without any interruption to the business.

Miller, S. D.—A new 4-bin coal shed will be added to the coal sheds already operated here by the Atlas Elvtr. Co. A new 10-ton coal scale will be installed along with minor repairs on the elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Davis, S. D.—L. L. Derr, who has had charge of the Derr elevator here for the past year, has gone to Mitchell, S. D., where he will be associated with the Derr Co.'s main office. John E. Schneiderman of Alpena, will manage the elevator at this point.

Ree Heights, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., R. S. Mead, mgr., recently improved its elevator with a new leg, new head drive, belt and cups, loading spouts, steel boot and pits, also had general repair work done on the Annex. The Leathers-Hurle Const. Co. did the work.

McIntosh, S. D.—A new elevator is being built at this place for the McIntosh Equity Exchange. It will have cleaning equipment installed on the work floor; all hopper bottom bins; a new Fairbanks 10-ton Scale and a Strong-Scott Dump will be installed. The elevator will have one leg, and will be operated with motor equipment. Winters Head Drives will be used. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

SOUTHEAST

Brookneal, Va.—J. H. Berry, of Riverton, contemplates the installation of a flour mill here soon, on lower Main street.

Scottsville, Va.—Jefferson Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; pres., W. T. Moulton; to deal in and distribute flour, mill feed, grain, and cereal products.

TENNESSEE

Union City, Tenn.—Hugh Smith and Dr. W. A. Nailling have bot the Motlow Milling Co.'s property at auction. It is that that the building will be wrecked.

Nashville, Tenn.—Bennett, Mizell & Tyner, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: J. C. Bennett, Jr., Mims Tyner, Robert Mizell; a new grain firm to do business in Nashville, the members of which formerly operated as Bennett & Tyner.

Nashville, Tenn.—The West Nashville elevator of the Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. (which is a branch of the main elevator located in South Nashville) was burned on Saturday afternoon, July 27, and 200,000 bus. of grain damaged; exact loss not known but estimated at \$170,000. The structure was of wood; the concrete tanks did not burn.

Friendship, Tenn.—The wheat acreage and yield in this territory making the business no longer profitable, the Friendship flour mill, owned by C. H. Scales and Glen Coker, will close on Aug. 1, after doing business here for 30 years. The present mill was built about 18 years ago, the old one having burned, and is a substantial brick, containing, for the most part, up-to-date machinery. Mr. Scales has been with the mill for 25 years.

Nashville, Tenn.—The plant of the Nashville Warehouse & Elvtr. Co. suffered a severe loss by fire, which broke out at 4:30 p. m., Saturday, July 27. The wooden elevator, which had a capacity of about 100,000 bus.; a storage house, containing thousands of grain sacks; six box cars on a siding, four of which were loaded with oats and wheat, and machinery in the drying and bleaching building were all burned. Only the concrete storage tanks were left standing, and the grain contained in them was damaged. It was estimated, tho not known accurately, that 100,000 bus. of wheat was destroyed. The loss to the plant was estimated at \$100,000 and that to grain at about \$70,000; the loss is believed to be covered by insurance. S. M. Allen, Jr., general manager of the plant, expected that the work of rebuilding would be started soon, tho the board of directors would decide that. W. P. Bell, of W. P. Bell & Co., grain dealers, is said to have stated that his firm suffered a loss of about \$25,000 in the fire, but that it was covered by insurance held by the warehouse.

TEXAS

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Smith Bros. Grain Co.'s frame elevator and warehouse burned and the concrete tanks were damaged on July 28.

Celina, Tex.—The Celina Mill & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Ben F. Smith, Jr., C. L. Duke, Mabel Smith.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Sparks in machinery in pent house over the feed mill caused a fire which slightly damaged the plant of the Bewley Mills on July 27.

Claude, Tex.—We have recently completed a 20,000-bu. fast handling, cribbed elevator at Claude. We own our own ground and trackage and did not lease a site from the railroad company.—J. N. Beasley, Amarillo, Tex.

Dallas, Tex.—The storage capacity of the Dal-Tex Grain Co., here, recently bot by the C. E. Conkey Co., of Cleveland, will be doubled and new machinery installed. There will be no change in the personnel of the plant, however.

Fort Worth

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

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Large Enough to Serve You

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Transit Grain & Commiss'n Co.

Consignments, Brokerage

Uhlmann Grain Co.

Domestic, Export, Futures, Consignments

J. S. Bache & Co.

Grain and Cotton Futures

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain, Stocks, Provisions

Exchange Commission Co.

Consignments, Commission

Kimbell Milling Co.

Exporters, Grain Merchants, Public Storage

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Construction has been started on a 500,000 bu. addition to the Rock Island elevator of the Ft. Worth Elevtr. & Warehousing Co., which will bring the storage capacity of the company up to more than 5,000,000 bus.

Lubbock, Tex.—The S. E. Cone Grain & Seed Co., of this city, has put up three new grain elevators, with a capacity of 10,000 bus. each, in South Plains towns. Each elevator has a loading capacity of one car every 45 minutes, and they are of up-to-date construction and equipment.

Galveston, Tex.—The 3,000,000-bu. addition to Elevator B of the Galveston Wharf Co. will be started as soon as the Interstate Commerce Commission approves the sale of a large bond issue for that purpose. Plans for this addition have been going forward for some time, as reported in the June 25 Journal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—E. W. Morten, a director of the Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., of this city; pres. of the Morten Milling Co., of Dallas, and pres. of the Collin County Milling Co., of McKinney, died recently, at the age of 68 years, at Southampton, L. I., where burial took place. He is survived by his widow and one daughter.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Walter Barrett, former manager of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co.'s plant here, has gone into business for himself and has been succeeded as plant manager by Chester Green, formerly manager of the Gooding Mill & Elevtr. Co.'s plant at Gooding, Ida.

Garland, Utah.—The bonded warehouse recently reported as under construction here, will be operated under the firm name of the Box Elder County Warehouse Corp. The officers are as follows: Pres., J. Y. Rich; vice-pres., P. C. Petterson; sec'y, John J. Shumway, and manager, Harry Knot.

A stalk of corn 10 ft. tall, taken from a field south of Early, Ia., is on exhibition at the Farmers Elevator Co. there. William Jackson is the manager.

WISCONSIN

Elkhorn, Wis.—The Home Lumber & Fuel Co. will build a mill to grind wheat.

Berlin, Wis.—The elevator of the C. S. Morris Co. was damaged by fire on July 31.

Waumandee, Wis.—Orvin Albertson has bot the Waumandee Flour Mill from George Benning.

Chilton, Wis.—East Wisconsin Storage Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: W. Krauf, F. Tesch, W. Tesch; grain, etc.

West Bend, Wis.—Washington Klein has bot the old elevator from William Peters and has leased it to the West Bend Farmers Elevtr. Co. for storage.

Monroe, Wis.—Green County Farm Buro Co-op. Warehouse Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$6,300; incorporators: J. Geigel, F. Dettweller, W. Olson; grain, feed, flour.

Sheboygan, Wis.—Fred Englehardt, aged 69 years, pioneer grain, feed and flour dealer of this city, died here unexpectedly, on July 24. He was in good health up until the day of his death. He retired from business four years ago. His widow and two sons survive him.

Superior, Wis.—The Itasca Elevtr. Co. is increasing its storage capacity by the erection of 15 additional concrete bins to its local plant, each having a capacity of 35,000 bus. The Barnett & Record Co. was awarded the contract. The work is to be completed late in the fall.

Marathon, Wis.—The Marathon elevator, which has been owned and managed for 20 years by Paul Rajek, has recently been bot by the Northern Milling Co., of Wausau. C. G. Hooker will remain in charge of the elevator during August, having been manager previously.

Madison, Wis.—An office has been opened here in the Washington Building by Walter J. Seymour, who is handling grain, feed and flour. He will represent the Shellabarger Mill & Elevtr. Co., of Salina, Kan.; the Cascade Milling & Elevtr. Co., Cascade, Mont., and the Northwestern Milling Co., Minneapolis. Until about two years ago, Mr. Seymour was connected with the Milwaukee office of the Washburn-Crosby Co.

MILWAUKEE LETTER

George F. Ruez, Milwaukee, has been elected to membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce has determined the rate of interest for the month of August at 7%.

Kurtis R. Froedtert, pres. and treas. of the Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., of this city, has been appointed a member of the city's public land commission by the mayor.

The board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce has made the following designations of Milwaukee elevators to apply during the year commencing Aug. 1, 1929: "Regular" elevators: Donahue-Stratton Co.—Kinnickinnic Elevtr. 200,000 bus., and Rialto Elevtr. 200,000 bus.; Cargill Grain Co.—Elevtr. "E" 1,000,000 bus. Registered storage houses: Donahue-Stratton Co.—Kinnickinnic Elevtr. 1,000,000 bus., Rialto Elevtr. 1,250,000 bus., Atlas Elevtr. 300,000 bus.; Froedtert Grain & Malting Co.—Calumet Elevtr. 400,000 bus.

The proposed securities department of the Chamber of Commerce has been delayed again because of the report by a com'te of investment dealers favoring investigation of current security sales, and stating that the com'te did not feel that the organization of a stock market was feasible at this time, but proposing that "a clearing house for quotations, under the auspices of the Milwaukee investment dealers, be given a trial at once." The report is now in the hands of a chamber com'te headed by W. A. Hottensen.

Big Fruit Stabilization Company Formed.

A group headed by Julius H. Barnes has incorporated the first company to be formed under the proposed plant of the Federal Farm Board to unite many smaller co-operatives into larger units. Those incorporated are a number of fruit and vegetable growers and the organization was granted a charter August 10 in Delaware. The capitalization is \$50,000,000 and the name is United Growers of America.

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Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & Pacific has been given authority to purchase, among other equipment, 25 freight locomotives, 1,000 steel underframe box cars, funds to be received from trust certificates authorized.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Officials are pushing harbor improvements, the present work including an extensive system of new piers and docks and another grain elevator. The harbor facilities already are on a paying basis.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Three wheat cargoes of nearly 500,000 bus. each arrived here in one week—the Emery L. Ford with 487,000 bus., the Berwind with 484,000 bus. and the George M. Humphrey carrying 472,000 bus.

GREAT NORTHERN Railway has applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to construct and operate an extension from Richey, Mont., to a point in McCone County, Montana, a distance of 32 miles.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Galveston's embargo and the resulting influx of wheat from the southwest to this market has aroused local officials and business men to seek elimination of the differential of 1c a bu. on wheat enjoyed by Galveston.

CAIRO, ILL.—The government is rushing work on Dam 53, just above here, and when it is completed there will be a 9-foot channel in the Ohio from Cairo to Pittsburgh. The system will be opened with celebrations about October 15.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Their chances for profit either cut or eliminated by cheaper rail export rates, a large number of canal boats are tied up here. The year probably will show a great decline in the volume of grain moved by water. The present rates by the canal are too low to admit a profit, shippers say, and there is practically no demand at any price.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—A new head-of-the-lakes cargo record was set July 27 when the Canadian steamer Lemoyne, of the Canadian Steamship Line, cleared from the Saskatchewan Pool elevator with 572,000 bus. of wheat. The Lemoyne held the previous record of a cargo of 567,000 bus.

ABILENE & SOUTHERN Railway has applied to the I. C. C. for authority to construct an extension of its line from Ballinger to San Angelo, Tex., about 39 miles. The application states that the route would afford additional transportation facilities to San Angelo and the agricultural country thru which it will pass. The Texas & Pacific is to finance the project.

BOSTON, MASS.—New rates on bulk wheat for export, effective August 16, will give Boston a differential of 1c per hundred pounds under any rate applicable to ex-lake grain to Baltimore and Philadelphia from Buffalo. The rate has been established by the Rutland railroad from Ogdensburg to Boston, on the same basis as authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, from Oswego to Boston.

BOISE & WESTERN Railroad Company filed an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to operate the lines of a railroad between Boise, Idaho, and Star and Onweiler Junction, formerly operated by the Boise Traction Co. Twenty-five miles of tracks are involved and the petition claims a rich agricultural region would be served by operations over the tracks.

LEXINGTON, KY.—Lower freight rates on grain and grain products to points in southeastern Kentucky is the goal of the Lexington Chamber of Commerce and the local grain trade. J. E. Marks, manager of the traffic department, L. J. Boyers and Sterling Chase of the Lexington Roller Mills, and W. B. Talbert, sr., of the Blue Grass-Elmendorf Co., have conferred with officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad as the first step in the program.

SANTA FE and the Rock Island together moved 71,000 cars of grain from June 15 to July 15, the largest movement on record for the period.

ABANDONMENT by the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway of its line from Brownwood to Bloomfield, Mo., 34.8 miles and its line from Tallapoosa to Wardell, Mo., 10.59 miles has been recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Examiner Jameson. Improved highways will make other railroads available, the report says.

CHICAGO AND ALTON Railroad Co.'s Supp. No. 10 to Tariff No. 1570-1, effective Aug. 24, restricts the application of rates on grain originating at stations on the C. & A. R. R. in Illinois milled in transit at Alton, Pekin, Peoria, or Springfield, Ill., the product of which is forwarded via the C. & A. R. R. to points in Illinois to which no thru rates are in effect, to shipments routed via C. & A. R. R. junctions on the main line, Atlanta, Ill., and north thereof.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Nine thousand bus. of wheat were unloaded in one hour and 35 minutes by pneumatic suction at the Western Maryland elevator at Port Covington, breaking a record for unloading Bay grain which the elevator established July 13. The wheat was unloaded from the power boat "Edgar Williams" and was picked up by the boat at various points on the eastern shore of Maryland. On July 13 the elevator unloaded 8,070 bus. of wheat in two hours from the same boat.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—City of Saginaw, 31, largest car ferry in the world, was launched here Aug. 6. The boat, built for the Pere Marquette Railroad, has an overall length of 381 ft. 6 in., a beam of 57 ft. and a depth of 32 ft. 6 in. It will reduce the sailing time across the lake from this point to Ludington about an hour, and is the first ferry equipped with turbine electrical driven engines. Its freight car capacity will be 28 to 30 eighty-ton cars. It is of twin screw design and each propeller will be driven by a 3,600 horsepower motor. The new boat will be in commission about Sept. 1.

I. C. C. OPPOSITION to the Howard resolution directing equalization of grain export rates with those granted steel and iron for export became known in a statement by Representative Denison of Illinois, who quoted a letter from Commissioner Porter in a statement the congressman issued on the proposal. Mr. Porter stated that there would be no important movement of wheat that would receive any reductions of importance. The commissioner disclaimed any extensive study of the issue and said his letter assumed that the resolution means that the export wheat rates should be at least the same percentage under the domestic rates from and to the same points as exists in connection with iron and steel articles.

Handling Problems Before Northwest Shippers Board.

Organized effort in smoothing the way of the northwest small grain crop to market was planned July 23 at a meeting of the Northwest Shippers Advisory Board at Bismarck, N. D.

Curtis L. Mosher, chairman of the board and a Federal Reserve official, presided and outlined what the board can do in expediting the crop movement. R. F. Gunkelman, Fargo, chairman of the executive com'tee, discussed the North Dakota crop.

Other speakers were: Governor Shafer of North Dakota; Harry G. Taylor of Washington, mgr. of public relations of the American Railway Ass'n; A. O. Moreaux of Duluth, director of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Ass'n, and B. L. Ewing of the Farmers Elevator Co. of Dolan, S. D.

Mr. Ewing analyzed some of the problems of grain storage at country shipping points.

The Northern Pacific railroad provided a special train to carry the board members and their guests from the Twin Cities and other Minnesota points and from eastern North Dakota.

I. C. C. Activities.

In No. 223633 Brown Grain Co. v. Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad is assigned for hearing Sept. 5 at Minneapolis.

In No. 3242 proposed increased rates on tankage from Davenport, Ia., and related points to Chicago, Ill., and points taking the same rates found not justified.

In No. 3229 proposed cancellation of blackstrap molasses rates, in carloads, from Wilmington, N. C., to points in Ohio found not justified.

The Sharpsburg Railroad and its receiver have asked permission to abandon a line from Sharpsville to Wilmington Junction, Pa., a distance of 16.7 miles.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway has asked permission to abandon 32.31 miles of its line between Dariva, Rosburg, Aitkin and Ironhut, Minn., and also between Ironhut and Manganese, Minn.

Operation by the Grand Trunk Railway of a ferry service across Lake Michigan between Muskegon, Mich., and Milwaukee, Wis., has been approved in the proposed report to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In finance docket No. 7717 the Galveston Wharf Co. asks authority to issue \$2,245,000 of 5½ per cent mortgage bonds, the proceeds to be used to construct a grain elevator at Galveston, Tex. The bonds are to be sold to Arthur Perry & Co., of Boston, at 95 per cent of par.

In No. 21082, Southard Feed & Milling Co. v. Chicago Great Western Railroad Co., the commission found rates on grain, in carloads, from points in Iowa, milled or inspected in transit at Kansas City, Mo., and the grain or product shipped to destinations in Missouri and Arkansas to be unreasonable. Reparations denied for lack of proof of damage.

Fairport, Painesville & Eastern Railroad has asked a permit from the I. C. C. to construct an extension of its main line from its present easterly terminus near Madison, O., easterly a distance of 13.9 miles to a connection with the Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula line of the Pennsylvania at Austinburg, O.

In No. 22494, S. P. Davis of Little Rock, Ark., vs. Missouri Pacific asks for cease and desist order, the establishment of just and reasonable rates on cottonseed meal, carloads from points in Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama to points of destination in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts and New England states, and reparations.

Regulations compelling joint water and rail rates have been altered so that the joint rate need only be made over the shortest route between the inland point of origin, or destination, and the port of interchange over which the lowest corresponding rate applies. The joint rate must be made when the all-rail rate exceeds by more than 40 per cent the corresponding joint rate. The ruling was amended to release lines running a circuitous route to the port from being compelled to make a joint rate when another line could do so more economically.

Tariff rules limiting certain transit privileges were upheld by the I. C. C. in the reparations appeal of the Globe Grain & Milling Co., Los Angeles, Cal., and that company has lost its suit. The fight for reparations was based on charges on wheat and corn shipped from Colorado, Kansas and Iowa to California destinations. The grain was twice stored in transit, reforwarded to Los Angeles, there milled and reshipped to California destinations. The tariff rules prohibit such transit. The disputed rates were on shipments of 17 carloads of wheat and 3 of corn moved in 1926.

Car shortages or joint rate charges are the two evils the lesser of which the Interstate Commerce Commission is called upon to choose, according to testimony at the Oklahoma City, Okla., hearing into the sale of the Beaver, Meade & Englewood railway. The hearing was held before Charles D. Mahaffie, finance director of the commission, and the issue is whether the Katy or the Rock Island shall buy the Beaver road which serves Panhandle wheat land. The Oklahoma Wheat Growers' Ass'n favors the Katy, charging that a car shortage on the Rock Island forces farmers to dump wheat on the ground. Those favoring purchase by the Rock Island point out that most of the wheat mills of the state are located on that road and would benefit from a one-line rate charge from B. M. & E. wheat producing areas to the mills.

Field Seeds

TANGENT, ORE.—W. A. Vollstedt's new warehouse and cleaning plant is completed.

BERKELEY, CAL.—Bomberger Seed Co. has moved its main office from Modesto, Cal., to this city.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The Security Seed Co. has been incorporated for \$5,000 by J. L. Kendall, G. Norton and D. W. Williams.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Bunton Seed Co. replaces Bunton-Huber Co. as the name of the seed business of which W. P. Bunton is the head.

ATLANTA, GA.—H. R. Bill No. 204 to regulate the seed trade was killed. The measure was considered extremely drastic and impracticable.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—E. L. Thompson, for eight years associated with the Ideal Seed & Grain Store here, has opened an establishment of his own.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Adrain J. Schoorl has filed a bankruptcy petition and Higgins & Higgins, Russ building, are acting for the principal creditors.

VERDEN, OKLA.—The Verden Pure Seed Growers' Co-operative Ass'n has been incorporated by J. R. Fowler, Anadarko and W. H. Taylor and Emmet Henry, Verden.

MILES CITY, MONT.—Snell Brothers have sold their elevator business and will devote their entire time to the seed trade. New machinery for cleaning alfalfa and beans is being installed.

MT. VERNON, IND.—Posey Seed & Feed Co., Edward H. Winternheimer, owner, has opened for business. Mr. Winternheimer formerly was with the J. A. McCarthy Seed Co., Evansville.

MT. VERNON, IND.—Edward Winternheimer, who recently started business here under the name of the Posey Seed & Feed Co., says the trade outlook is good. Winternheimer formerly was with the J. A. McCarthy Seed Co. at Evansville, Ind.—W. B. C.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Kellogg Seed Co., John L., field seeds.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

J. G. Peppard Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LIMA, OHIO.

Ackerman Co., The, wholesale grass field seeds.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Mitchell Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

FAIRFIELD, IA.—L. H. Alexander and A. J. Allen have dissolved their partnership in the L. H. Alexander Seed Co., with Mr. Alexander continuing the business and Mr. Allen retiring.

BILLINGS, MONT.—The Great Western Bean & Produce Co. is erecting a large warehouse and bean cleaning plant here which will be ready for the new crop. The latest machinery is being installed.

WARREN, MINN.—A 30,000 bu. elevator with a seventeen bin seed house is being erected here by the Pioneer Land & Loan Co. which is preparing to enter the clean seed and feed business on a larger scale.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—A greater acreage of alfalfa is being urged by the state board of agriculture. August seeding is recommended because it helps beat the crabgrass and foxtail, the greatest menaces to spring seeded alfalfa.

BALTIMORE, MD.—James A. McCloskey formerly with John J. Buffington & Co. and with the Bolgiano Seed Co., has become associated with Blamberg Bros., Inc., as vice pres. in charge of the grass and field seed department.

KING CITY, MO.—Thousands of bushels of cured seed and two buildings were saved from fire by the use of 35 gallons of chemicals when fire was discovered in the warehouse of the Maupin Seed Co. here. The loss was \$10.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Clover and Prosperity is the slogan for a legume campaign to be conducted in ten southern Missouri counties by the extension division of the College of Agriculture which is urging better cropping methods.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Two or three varieties of wheat which will resist rust have been developed by the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, it has been announced. It will be two or three years before sufficient seed will be available for distribution.

BISMARCK, N. D.—Using the name, Dr. Miller, a man selling what he terms "Wonderful Lawn Grass Seed" sold two merchants in this vicinity a mixture of meadow fescue, ryegrass and redtop and left when the credit bureau started an investigation.

HAMILTON, ONT.—The roof and two upper stories of the John A. Bruce Seed Co. building here burned with a loss of \$175,000, including some damage to an adjoining structure. The contents of the seed company's building were valued at \$100,000 and the building at \$35,000.

FLORAL PARK, L. I.—Charles H. Allen, well known to the seed trade of Long Island and eastern New York died July 14 at the home of a son Philip here. Mr. Allen was 74. He had not been in good health for several years and an auto accident last fall aggravated his condition.

DES MOINES, IA.—A European fly which may become a pest on alfalfa and sweet clover was found in the United States for the first time by Dr. H. H. Knight, Iowa State College Zoologist, on farms near Des Moines. Dr. Knight expressed the belief that the fly has been brought to this country either in seed or packing.

ITHACA, N. Y.—New strain of pea-beans and medium type field beans, after four years of testing at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, are said to be resistant to all known forms of anthracnose, one of the worst and most common diseases of beans. Ten new hybrid strains and seven new varieties are being used in field tests at the station and on two farms in the state.

ALFALFA wilt was found much more extensively than anticipated in a survey of the Snake River valley of Idaho made by Dr. F. R. Jones of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Dr. C. W. Hungerford of the state experiment station. The wilt is considered a menace to the alfalfa industry and is present in all sections raising the plant. Tests to determine and develop resisting varieties will be made at the Idaho station.

IDABELL, a new blue seeded field pea after outyielding its original parent by 25 per cent over a ten-year test period was distributed for the first time this season over the Palouse area of Idaho. The new variety is a semi-dwarfed type selected from Bluebell, common in the Palouse district for many years. Greater uniformity in size of seeds, very few small seeds being produced, is the chief difference in the two seeds. Maturity dates are the same.

LAFAYETTE, IND.—A fellowship worth \$1,666 annually has been accepted by Purdue University from the National Milling Co., Toledo, O., to be used for developing and distributing new varieties of soft red winter wheat. Special attention will be paid to yield and quality of the crop and also suitability for the manufacture of crackers, biscuits and pastry products. The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n also is active in getting Indiana back into the pure soft wheat column.

FARM SEED cleaning campaigns is the problem of a special com'te announced by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. The com'te was asked by the general com'te on weed-control campaigns and the campaign plans when made will be for use for member organizations or for inclusion in trade area agricultural programs. The members are Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, chairman, Charles D. Boyles, Chicago and W. A. Wheeler and C. W. Warburton of the Dept. of Agriculture.

BOSTON, MASS.—The state-supported market growers' field station, planned as a laboratory, has branched out as a purchasing medium for various supplies for the State Market Growers Ass'n which lately has branched into wholesale purchasing and retail distribution to its members. The field station, being state supported by the taxpayers, can easily handle the supplies for less than regular dealers who aren't paid by the state for being in business.

The inch, yard and pound can be every bit as precise and scientific as the millimeter, meter and kilogram, says the American Institute of Weights and Measures, in telling of scientific work being done in millionths of an inch—which is a better unit to handle than a millionth of a millimeter and also fits into the country's system of precision gages and tools.

Seed Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets in July as compared with July, 1928, in bushels, where not otherwise indicated, were:

| | FLAXSEED | | (Shipments—) | |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------|--------------|---------|
| | Receipts— | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Chicago | 113,000 | 157,000 | 75,845 | 1,070 |
| Pt. Wm.-Pt. Arthur | 182,637 | 435,161 | 75,845 | 751,086 |
| Milwaukee | 250 | 14,300 | | |
| Minneapolis | 180,200 | 142,560 | 162,290 | 125,025 |
| Denver | 306,114 | 117,849 | 146,508 | 158,032 |
| Superior | 102,861 | 107,192 | 4,108 | 56,152 |
| | KAFIR AND MILO MAIZE | | | |
| | Receipts— | 1928 | | |
| Denver | 2,400 | 3,600 | | |
| Hutchinson | 16,900 | 79,800 | | |
| Kansas City | 206,800 | 224,400 | 389,000 | 308,000 |
| St. Louis | 129,600 | 93,300 | 82,800 | 47,600 |
| St. Joseph | 9,000 | 13,500 | | 1,500 |
| Wichita | 2,600 | 3,000 | 6,500 | 2,400 |
| Sioux City | 1,800 | 4,000 | | |
| | CLOVER | | | |
| | Receipts— | 1928 | | |
| Chicago, lbs. | 160,000 | 165,000 | 160,000 | 78,000 |
| Milwaukee, lbs. | | 7,190 | 61,829 | 60,180 |
| New York (bags) | | | 412 | |
| | SORGHUMS | | | |
| | Receipts— | 1928 | | |
| Cincinnati | 7,000 | 4,200 | | |
| New Orleans (ca's) | 15 | 5 | | |
| | CANE SEED | | | |
| | Receipts— | 1928 | | |
| Kansas City | 3,400 | 9,200 | 1,150 | 3,450 |
| | TIMOTHY | | | |
| | Receipts— | 1928 | | |
| Chicago | 103,000 | 896,000 | 262,000 | 104,000 |

OMAHA, NEB.—Ten thousand acres of small grain in Nebraska will be represented in seed certification for 260 farmers who have applied for inspections to the Nebraska Crop Growers' Ass'n. Certification is sought for 5,000 acres of Nebraska 60 winter wheat recommended for the state because of winter hardiness, high yield, stiffness of straw and quality of grain. Certified seed is expected from 1,500 acres of Comfort barley. Other varieties represented in certification applications include Trebi barley, Velvet barley, Marquis spring wheat, Ceres, Kan-red, turkey red and Burt wheat, and oats. Nearly all the fields have been inspected but the threshed grain must be inspected before the crops can be certified.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Chatterton & Son, Lansing, Mich., will make an investment of \$125,000 in ground and physical properties for a bean elevator, cleaning and packing plant here. The main warehouse, 75x350 ft., will have a 22 ft. ceiling and the floor level will be flush with car loading docks on either side of the building. Another warehouse and cleaning plant 36x60, 40 ft. high, will have a capacity of 25,000 bus. Some 16 varieties of beans, peas and Chilean lentils will be sorted, graded, cleaned and packed for shipment to all parts of the United States. The bean is fast becoming a package food. The company established a branch to test this point for distribution before embarking upon the present project.

BALTIMORE, MD.—The J. Bolgiano Seed Co., Inc., one of the oldest seed houses in the country, has been declared insolvent upon the application of the Baltimore Trust Co. Attorney C. Ridgely Sappington has been named receiver with instructions to operate the business for 30 days and then effect dissolution. The action was taken July 18. Frozen assets caused the action when the company was unable to meet a note for \$34,000 held by the trust company and due July 9. Other notes to a total of \$24,000 mature in September. The company has an authorized capital of \$850,000 with most of the stock outstanding.

Blamberg Bros., Inc., purchased the stock, good will and accounts of the Bolgiano company. This transaction is part of a general reorganization effected by the Blamberg firm. The former location of the Bolgiano concern will be reopened and enlarged to a wholesale and retail business. J. A. McCloskey, for many years with John L. Buffington & Co., has become manager of the field seeds department for Blambergs.

Organization of a national farmers co-operative group to be known as the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives with headquarters in Washington, D. C., is expected to be the outstanding result of the meeting in Louisiana of the American Institute of Co-operation. Charles W. Holman is trying to make a soft snap for himself at the expense of the farmers.

Theory vs. Practice

I do not hold the theory of government ownership and operation in an industry. The political control of any productive mechanism has no possible end but inefficiency and failure. This is not opinion; it is experience. In theory the idea of political ownership and operation seems plausible, but it fails in practice. The law of the land is not so swift to the punishment of wrong or vicious business practices as is the unerring economic law.

—Henry Ford.

Misbranding of Seed Rye

State and federal department of agriculture representatives and officials of the Virginia Crop Improvement Ass'n have been holding conferences with Virginia seed dealers in a campaign to halt an alleged misbranding fraud in the shipment of rye seed into Virginia. Rye seed labeled Abruzzi but which is nothing but ordinary western rye has been shipped into the state and sold at prices shaded a little under the regular Abruzzi price but yet at a big premium over western types of rye. Abruzzi is particularly adapted to conditions in eastern Virginia.

An investigation made by the seed laboratory of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture of the grain inspector's office at Nashville, Tenn., showed there was no Abruzzi rye shipped into Nashville as such but that hundreds of cars had been shipped out to points in Virginia and adjoining states. Rye on sale in Virginia bearing analysis tags as Abruzzi, and with the names of Nashville dealers upon the sacks has been traced to Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and other points.

As an example of the situation. The Dept. of Agriculture exhibits 13 samples of rye grown at the station near Charleston, S. C. With two exceptions the samples were collected from commercial stocks found on sale as Abruzzi rye and not one of the eleven commercial samples produced rye of the variety named on the seed tag.

New Seed Trademarks.

RUCKER COTTON SEED CO., Alpharetta, Ga., filed trademark Serial No. 280,858, design using words Rucker's Select Cotton to describe cotton seed.

Wisconsin Seed Meeting.

Wisconsin seedsmen and agricultural college workers met July 16 and 17 at the Agronomy building of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, where specific problems and co-operation policies were discussed.

With A. L. Stone, of the University presiding, W. A. Duffy, state commissioner of agriculture gave the address of welcome. Henry Lunz, state seed inspector, then described work being done in seed verification and he was followed by H. F. Wilson of the experiment station who spoke of the influence of insects on Wisconsin seed production.

Tuesday afternoon was spent in visiting the experimental plots, the work of L. F. Graber in alfalfa, represented in hundreds of plots for adaptability tests, being of unusual interest to the visitors.

Practically all strains of the alfalfa showed up well after excellent weather, but many seedsmen remarked on excellent showing of the Grimm under Wisconsin conditions.

B. D. Leith, after showing and telling of some interesting experiments in wheat, oats, barley and rye breeding, urged the seedsmen to discourage the planting of hybrid corn in the state.

The visitors inspected more than 100 plots of red clover, each one rod square. Nearly all came thru the winter, which was a favorable one, in splendid shape except Italian red which showed very poorly. The majority of foreign seed showed hairy stems in contrast to the domestic.

Costs are an important and in some cases a governing factor in the use of chemicals in the battle against weeds, was the message of Mr. Stone in opening the program for the second day. He also brought out that in cases of large areas of infestation cultivation methods are just as effective as chemical treatments. In many instances, the speaker said, the cost of eradicating an acre of Canada thistles is greater than the per acre value of the land.

Fred W. Kellogg of the Kellogg Seed Co., Milwaukee, Wis., spoke on the seedsmen and his contacts with farmers.

The Wednesday afternoon session was devoted to a study of weeds and weed seeds. An exhibit of many varieties of Wisconsin weeds and weed seeds was used in giving instruction on the identification of weeds and weed seeds.

The Wisconsin Seedsmen's Ass'n and the Wisconsin State Seed Council held meetings following the weed school.

Oregon Clover Conference

More than a hundred growers and seedsmen attended the red clover conference held July 12 at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore., and heard a frank discussion of the question of a more hardy variety if seed is to continue to be the first consideration of the Oregon red clover industry.

Dr. A. J. Pieters, senior agronomist of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture told the meeting that tests by the department thruout the eastern states have shown that Oregon seed compares unfavorably in yields with that from other important sections. He advised a switch to more hardy varieties.

To overcome the dissatisfaction with present Oregon seed, particularly that produced west of the Cascade mountains, the conference appointed a com'te to work out plans for a state seed council which will supervise the switch to hardier and more disease resistant varieties.

Alfred Jand, Portland; Vernon Burlington, Forest Grove, and G. R. Hyslop, chief in farm crops at the college were named to the com'te.

Other problems were discussed at the meeting. Frank Leckenby, Seattle, spoke on "Seed Testing and Seed Legislation."

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

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MEAL, GRITS, STERILIZING PACKAGE GOODS, ETC., AND GRANULAR PRODUCTS OF ALL KINDS.

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Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

ARBITRATION.—Arbitrators are not bound by rules of evidence nor by measure of damages proper in a civil action. In interpreting contract to arbitrate, rules applicable to other contracts apply, and court may take into consideration situation of parties at inception of agreement, matters covered by it, law in light of which it was entered into, and practical construction placed thereon by parties.—*Marchant v. Mead-Morrison Mfg. Co. Supreme Court of New York. 235 N. Y. S. 370.*

GRADE OF MAIZE QUESTION OF FACT FOR COURT.—In seller's action for breach of contract for sale of maize, question whether maize sold was "good No. 1 marketable Milo maize," as required by contract, held question of fact for trial court's determination, and finding of trial court sitting without jury that maize offered by plaintiff was up to required standard was conclusive where evidence on that issue was conflicting.—*Morton v. Albers Bros. Milling Co. District Court of Appeals, California. 276 Pac. 383.*

DISPOSITION OF POOL FUNDS.—One per cent. fund deducted by co-operative marketing ass'n of tobacco growers for credits and commercial purposes may be used to settle indebtedness arising out of violation of contract with warehousing corporations, since term "general commercial purposes" is broad enough to embrace any purpose in furtherance of commercial activities of ass'n, including payment of indebtedness which it admits it owes.—*Burley Tobacco Growers Ass'n v. Brown. Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 17 S. W. (2d) 1002.*

CAN NOT CONTROL MOVEMENT OUT BY RAISING RATE ON MOVEMENT INTO PRIMARY MARKET.—Where A railroad, which brought grain to Kansas City, made additional charge for such carriage only if further shipment of grain from Kansas City to Gulf ports was made over S railroad, which was only one of several possible railroads, in order to disable S from competing with it in transportation to Gulf of grain in storage at Kansas City, Interstate Commerce Commission had power to order such additional rate canceled, in exercise of its function of determining reasonableness of rates, as against contention that order was invalid because it compelled A to participate in through route, and thereby short-haul itself, in disregard of limitations imposed on Commission's power to establish through routes under Interstate Commerce Act, § 15(4), 49 USCA § 15(4). To make an additional charge for having brought merchandise into a city, if it should afterwards be shipped out, is on its face unreasonable, and it is discriminatory to make that additional charge only if the outbound shipment is over one of several possible railroads, as respects right of Interstate Commerce Commission to order cancellation of such charge.—*Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. United States. Supreme Court of New York. 49 Sup. Ct. Rep. 494.*

BUYER OF LAND AT FORECLOSURE DOES NOT GET CROP.—Annual crops growing on mortgaged land do not pass to purchaser of land at foreclosure sale if mortgagor has previously severed crops from land either actually or constructively. Landlord has vested right to become owner of rent crops when time for segregation and delivery arrives, and to secure this right he holds landlord's lien. Agreement between landlord and tenant regarding sale of rent cotton and application of proceeds to debt due from landlord to tenant constituted an assignment by landlord of his rent claim as collateral security for his indebtedness to tenant.—*Millinger v. Foster. Commission of Appeals of Texas. 17 S. W. (2d) 768.*

FREIGHT CHARGES UNDER S/O B/L.—Where owner shipping goods not only signed B/L as shipper, but designated itself as both consignor and consignee, thus becoming obliged to pay transportation charges, and also expressly contracted with carrier that owner or consignee would pay freight and all other lawful charges, held that action of delivering carrier in waving its lien by surrender of shipments to purchaser without collecting charges and in failing to carry out directions to surrender shipment only upon payment of all charges did not estop or preclude initial carrier from enforcing payment of freight charges.—*Southern Pac. Co. v. Oregon Growers Co-op. Ass'n. Supreme Court of Oregon. 272 Pac. 281.*

Buyer Misled by Seller Stands Loss on Resale.

The Newsome Grain & Feed Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., bot of a Buffalo manufacturer and resold thru a broker standard middlings to the General Milling Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y.

When the cars were ordered out the Buffalo manufacturer wrote Newsome that when shipping to the General Milling Corporation it always demanded "pay for the feed before we start to load it for them." Accordingly Newsome wrote the General Milling Corporation demanding payment in advance before ordering the cars loaded. This was refused and the General Milling Corporation paid for what was in transit and canceled the remainder of the contract.

Later the official of the Buffalo manufacturer acknowledged that the letter he had written about demanding pay in advance was an error, and that the customary course of dealing was "check upon presentation of papers."

Newsome made claim before the Feed Arbitration Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n against the General Milling Corporation, which turned in as evidence a letter from the Buffalo manufacturer acknowledging the error upon which Newsome had acted, and the com'te, composed of M. C. Burns, A. S. Hopkins and J. W. Jouno, found in favor of defendant General Milling Corporation, saying:

The question is "what is the usual course of business between the defendant and the Buffalo manufacturer."

A second letter was offered in evidence by the defendant written by another official of the same company stating as follows:—"The fact remains that during this period (the past four or five years) the general custom of the trade in the Buffalo market was the basis of transactions between our respective companies."

Therefore your com'te finds that the usual terms of sale existing between the manufacturer of the product sold and the General Milling Corporation was "check upon presentation of papers"; that these terms should govern the transaction between the plaintiff and the defendant; that the plaintiff was in error when it demanded check in advance of loading; that such error constituted a breach of the contract and the defendant was justified in canceling the same.

The com'te finds in favor of the defendant and the costs of arbitration are assessed against the plaintiff.

Since Newsome was without fault in this transaction he would seem to have a good claim against the Buffalo manufacturer whose misleading letter caused the contract to be canceled.

Killing Weeds Around the Elevator.

An accumulation of dried weeds growing on the premises adds to the fire hazard by starting fires from locomotive sparks and helping the spread of flames. Their growth should be kept down, thereby improving the appearance of the property, as well as reducing the fire hazard.

The weeds may be cut or burned, or cinders spread in which they do not grow easily. Spreading common salt discourages their growth. Sodium chlorate destroys that hardy weed, the Canada thistle, in two sprayings, and this chemical is not poisonous to humans.

There are violent poisons, the refuse of the chemical factories, that can be purchased cheaply to kill weeds but consideration for human life forbids their handling anywhere near a food plant. Such are most of the combinations of copper or arsenic, for example sodium arsenite that will kill cattle grazing on the treated vegetation, and poison anyone getting the solution on hands or clothing.

Party Responsible for Fire Liable for Damages

Elevator operators who use bisulphide of carbon or inflammable gas in exterminating weevil and other grain infesting insects will be interested in the following story taken from the N. F. P. A. Quarterly:

"Common law has long since established the principle that those responsible for fires are legally liable for resulting damage, but this principle has been applied in the past only to a limited extent. An unenlightened public opinion has been inclined to place fires in the class of 'Acts of God' and has not supported the principle of personal liability for preventable fire except in the more obvious and glaring cases.

"With an increasing fire consciousness on the part of the general public, there seems to be a gradual trend towards a stricter legal application of the doctrine of fire liability which the N. F. P. A. has long advocated as a potent influence for the reduction of the fire waste. This is reflected in two recent Massachusetts cases, one in Lynn and the other in Boston.

"Following the Preble Box Toe Co. fire in Lynn on Nov. 8, 1928, in which twenty lives were lost, the company has been indicted for storing flammable liquids contrary to law. Damage suits will probably follow against the company by the families of those killed, some of whom were not employees and consequently not subject to the operation of the Workmen's Compensation law. The indictment of the corporation, rather than any individuals, means that no penalty beyond fines can be applied and no personal responsibility is established; the case is nevertheless of interest as indicating the trend in such matters."

Government Operation Inefficient.

That things are not well with the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, that it would be forced to quit business if operated in the manner of the present if it were a private concern and that the way out of the tangle is not clear, are the salient facts brought out at hearings on the whole question. The facts were reported to parliament by a com'te appointed to obtain information upon the advisability of continuing or abandoning governmental activity in this field.

That the present ships are inefficient and out of date was brought out but the solution was not found in examination of Sir Henry Thornton, pres. of the Canadian National Railways, under which the steamships are operated.

High protein wheat in a larger proportion than was expected was reported arriving in Kansas City the last week in July by the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. Preliminary tests show the quality of the gluten is good and that ideal baking flour should result.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

Box 687, Station A. Champaign, Ill.

Freight claim savings of \$100.00 or more per year, are worth making. Audits are made on a percentage basis; no other costs whatever. If examination of your shipping records is permitted, it will save you money.

W. S. Braudt
Aud. and Treas.
Champaign, Ill.

Harry J. Berman
General Counsel
Chicago, Ill.

When Grain Is on the Move.

By C. W. GUSTAFSON,

Chief Engineer Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau. During these months when grain is moving rapidly through our elevators and machinery is being operated to capacity, it is extremely important that more than average care be taken to prevent fire. The loss of an elevator during this period would seriously affect its owners, for it would be too late to rebuild to take care of the present crop.

A great many common causes of fire can be guarded against by simply exercising a little care. There are others which require that certain improvements be made to the house, but fortunately such improvements react not only to enhance the appearance of the building, but also to earn for the owners a credit in the fire insurance rate. In the following paragraphs an attempt is made to point out some of the common causes of fire and what can be done to prevent them.

SMOKING about the elevator has caused many fires. During the harvest season farmers are often seen congregating about the driveways of elevators discussing crop conditions and yields, and many of these men are smoking. Throwing their cigar or cigarette butts, lighted matches, or the hot ashes from their pipes into dry weeds or trash about the driveway is a hazard which no elevator owner should countenance. "No Smoking" signs may be secured from your insurance office gratis. Post them in conspicuous places.

OILING of bearings requires special attention during this period when machinery is being operated at capacity for long periods. Those who have been farsighted enough to install anti-friction bearings on their shafts have little to worry about for their oiling or greasing need be done but once or twice a year. Plain bearings require constant attention, and no matter how busy your elevator man is, oiling should not be neglected.

HOUSEKEEPING. There is a tendency to let the cleaning up take care of itself when the elevator is busy taking in grain. This is a mistake which no elevator owner can afford to make. We know that dirty elevators burn oftener than clean ones; proving that poor housekeeping represents a hazard which is serious. Keep your house clean and orderly even during your busiest periods.

ELECTRIC POWER EQUIPMENT is often abused, particularly so far as overloading motors is concerned. Attempts to save time by pulling out of chokes without cleaning out the boots result in burned out motors. When a fuse blows don't plug or bridge it. Find out where the trouble is and replace the blown fuse with a new fuse of proper size. Keep motors clean. When dirt is permitted to collect in the motor windings proper dissipation of heat is prevented which usually causes the motor to burn out. No elevator can afford to have such a thing occur during harvest.

LIGHTNING RODS can be installed on the average house in a day or two. If your house is not yet rodged get in touch with your insurance office and request them to give you a list of installers in your neighborhood. The cost is comparatively small and the insurance savings you make will repay you for your investment in a surprisingly short time. Lightning rods properly installed have an excellent record. An unrodged house or one that is entirely iron clad, but not grounded is a target which lightning hits with astonishing regularity. Take steps to protect your house against lightning immediately if you have not already done so. Your insurance office will gladly tell you what is required.

OUTSIDE PREMISES should not be overlooked. Keep them neat and clean. Do not permit car lining paper, dust, and other trash to accumulate about the elevator. Keep weeds and grass cut down. Numerous fires have been caused by sparks from locomotives igniting such rubbish. Pile car doors in neat piles at

a distance of at least 10 feet from the elevator whenever possible. Do not throw them around indiscriminately. The importance of attending to the outside premises cannot be over-emphasized.

FIRE PROTECTION appliances should be kept in first-class operating condition at all times, but particularly when grain is moving through the house. Be sure your water barrels are all in place, are well filled, and that there are two buckets or more at each barrel. Look your hand fire extinguishers over carefully, testing them by taking a shot or two into a clean glass vessel and then pouring the liquid back into the extinguisher. If they need filling secure the necessary liquid from the manufacturer of the extinguisher. Be sure there is a water barrel or its equivalent in the cupola. Also do not neglect the engine room where a hand type carbon tetrachloride extinguisher will be found very effective for use on gasoline and oil fires.

LOOK YOUR HOUSE OVER BEFORE CLOSING. This is one of the most effective fire prevention measures which can be taken. After the machinery is shut down go to the cupola and make a careful inspection, then down through the house even into the basement or pit. Before **LOCKING** the door pull the entrance switches on both light and power circuits.

By carefully observing the simple rules outlined you may assume a certain sense of security, for you know you have done your part in the prevention of fire. An elevator burned to the ground, or one which suffers even a nominal fire damage is in poor condition to perform the work for which it was intended. The reaction comes not only on yourselves but on the farmers in your neighborhood. **PREVENT FIRE** and keep your job and business.

Free wheat, a carload of it, is to be sent from the neighborhood of Oklahoma City, Okla., to Buckner's Orphan Home at Dallas, Tex. Farmers are donating the wheat in lots of several bus. to a truckload, the elevators handle it without charge and Amarillo mills will do the converting into flour, also without charge, while Santa Fe and other railroad officials have issued a special freight rate schedule of no charge.

Insurance Notes.

DON'T CLOSE at night without making an inspection—following such a slogan during the busy season has saved many a dealer's elevator and his chance to do business.

POWER HAZARD is one of the most serious of the elevator and hence the manner of installation has a decided bearing on the insurance rate. A booklet "Electric Power for Country Elevators," issued by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Indianapolis, Ind., covers the subject in a general way and gives advice on planning a satisfactory installation. Proper specifications will protect the dealer in getting a standard job of the installation of electric power.

FIRE



can quickly consume your business, which has taken years to build up. Fire Barrels at strategic places throughout your elevator provide good protection against this menace.

Write for particulars relative to our better Fire Barrels and High Test Calcium Chloride which prevents freezing and evaporation.

Carbondale Fire Protection Co.
Carbondale, Penn.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4 1/4 x 7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3 1/4 x 5 inches, cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4 1/4 x 5 1/4 ins. Cloth bound. Price \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supp.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8 1/4 x 10 1/4 inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6 x 7 inches, 384 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6 1/4 x 8 1/4 ins. \$80 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

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Grain Dealers Journal

309 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

COLUMBIA, TENN.—W. N. Butler & Co. will build an addition to the company's feed plant.

CINCINNATI, O.—Early & Daniel Co. plans expansion and installation of more machinery.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—The Midwestern Feed Co. has been organized and incorporated by R. C. Combs.

DULUTH, MINN.—Construction will be started soon upon a \$3,000 warehouse for Nelson & Peterson here.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—American Milling Co. has opened an Amco Service Store here with R. O. Morrison as mgr.

SCRANTON, N. D.—The Scranton Equity Exchange is entering the feed business and will do grinding and mixing.

MENDOTA, ILL.—The American Milling Co. has opened an Amco Service store here with Fred Welsch as manager.

SEDRO WOOLLEY, WASH.—Gould & Co. expect a large production of mixed molasses feeds at the new mixing plant here.

WELLAND, ONT.—Robert T. Helsop, operator of four feed mills in the southern Ontario peninsula, died at his home near here.

GLASFORD, ILL.—Glasford Feed Co. has installed a new mixer which is operated by a 15 h. p. motor and has a capacity of one ton.

HEBRON, NEB.—Maple Bros. have purchased the Hebron Flour Mills and plan to erect a feed mill and wholesale feed store on the site.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—The warehouse safe of C. L. Liggett & Son, grain and feed dealers, was opened by a burglar recently who took \$485.

McKENZIE, TENN.—Dinkins-Brown Feed Co. has succeeded Brown Feed Co. here. Charles Smith sold his interest to John and Will Dinkins.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Calls on the St. Louis millfeed market are at 10, 11:15 and 12:30 exchange time except on Saturdays when they are at 10 and 11:15.

BATESBURG, S. C.—The Wryco Milling Co., cereal food manufacturer, plans to increase its capital stock to obtain funds for enlarging and improving the plant.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Harde-man-King Co. is building a large concrete corrugated iron hay barn with a capacity of 100 carloads at its No. 4 plant.

CHANDLER, ARIZ.—The Arizona Alfalfa Milling Co. will erect a \$35,000 plant here to replace the plant destroyed by fire. W. H. Race is the resident manager.

LAS ANIMAS, COL.—The Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co. has purchased the residence of H. C. Foster in this place as a home for the manager of the company's plant at Rixey which it recently purchased of the Otto Weiss Milling Co. Mr. Henry, formerly of McClave, is the manager.

YOUNG chickens in the country July 1 show an increase of 10 per cent over last year which just balances the reduction of last year over 1927, reports the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

BOSTON, MASS.—Edwin C. Stevens, pres. of the Boston Molasses Co. and widely known in the feed trade, died suddenly at his summer home in Vermont. Funeral services were held July 25.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL.—The Schultz-Baujan Co. is installing a Randolph Direct Heat Drier in the new feed plant at the mill to make a kiln-dried grain for the manufacture of feed.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The big barge N-4 loaded with wheat from this point for New York, sank in the canal after ramming a lock gate near Medina, Aug. 1. Traffic was delayed 12 hours.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—William O. Goodrich Co., subsidiary of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., is now manufacturing soy bean meal and marketing it on a price parity with linseed meal.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Brooks Milling Co. is installing equipment for the manufacture of old process oil meal with screenings oil feed which it will market under its own brand.

FAITH, S. D.—The Western South Dakota Alfalfa Corporation has been incorporated for \$100,000 by H. A. Barnes, of Faith; P. J. Barnes, Glen Ridge, N. J.; and L. J. Ward, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ELLENBURG, WASH.—The feed mill owned by A. E. Odegard, Kittitas, burned here with a loss of \$5,500 to the plant and \$2,500 in feed. About 55 per cent of the loss was covered by insurance.

BUENA PARK, CAL.—Pace Milling Co., Los Angeles, is erecting a four story feed mill on the Santa Fe near here and has announced plans for a cattle feeding yard which can handle 3,000 head. The investment will be about \$60,000.

DECATUR, ILL.—Laying of the Illinois Central spur track and excavation work are being pushed to make way for early building activities on the new plant of the Shellabarger Grain Products Co.'s new soy bean mill and elevator.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Habig* Brothers, manufacturers and wholesale dealers in grain and feed, have purchased an industrial building adjoining the plant here for \$15,000. The building is a one story structure on ground 65 x 160.

MADISON, WIS.—Rock phosphate as a feed element has been started under a five year test at the University of Wisconsin Experiment Station. Professor G. Bohstedt and E. B. Hart are in charge. Hogs and cattle are being used for the test and the five year period was selected so they may be carried over several reproductive periods under conditions similar to those on a farm.

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BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.



"COMBINATION" MILLS
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The N. P. BowsHER Co., South Bend, Ind.

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Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Attrition mills | Gluten, feed, meal |
| Alfalfa meal | Hammer mills |
| Blood, dried | Iodine |
| Bone meal | Iron oxide |
| Buttermilk, dried, | Linseed meal, cake |
| semi-solid | Meat meal, scrap |
| Calcium, carbonate, | Minerals |
| phosphate | Mineral mixtures |
| Cocaoanut oil meal, | Molasses |
| Charcoal | Oyster shell, crushed |
| Commercial feeds | Peanut meal |
| Cottonseed meal, | Phosphates, rock |
| cake | Potassium, chlorid |
| Feed mixers | Iodide |
| Feed concentrates | Salt |
| Feeders for mills | Screenings |
| Fish meal | Skin milk, dried |
| Formulas | Soybean, meal |
| | Tankage |
| | Yeast for feeding |

Information Bureau

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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NEW or SECOND-HAND NEW ORLEANS

MENTE & CO. INC. BAGS

J. T. RHEA
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SAVANNAH
DALLAS

TORONTO, ONT.—With a splendid showing in its feed manufacturing activities, Toronto Elevators, Lt., reports earnings for the crop year will approximate \$3.80 on the common stock after all senior obligations have been met.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—H. B. Watson, until recently with the Valley Brokerage Co. and later with the J. T. Sexton Co., both feed dealers, has become assistant to the purchasing agent of the Missouri Farmers' Ass'n which operates a feed mill at Springfield.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The American Molasses Co. has sold its bulk blackstrap business in New Orleans and acquired a new and more modern plant there for the barrel and fancy molasses business to the bakery and grocery trade which the company is developing.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has let a contract to the Fegles Construction Co. for the erection of the 1,000,000 bu. addition to the Delmar elevator. The addition, consisting of 17 reinforced concrete tanks and interstice bins will be ready in the fall.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Correct rations and other feed topics were discussed at a conference of feed dealers and salesmen who handle Quaker Oats products held here. Dr. O. B. Kent, Ph. D., Chicago, formerly in charge of animal husbandry at the University of Iowa, discussed rations.

BLACK RIVER FALLS, WIS.—We are erecting a new feed store to manufacture everything in the line of feed. This will be one of the most up to date mills in northwest Wisconsin. The feed store will be finished by September 15.—Bruce Van Gorden, manager, S. H. Van Gorden & Sons.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Canadian mills are buying back at premiums of \$1.50 to \$2 per ton lifted previously sold to New England distributors and manufacturer as a result of drouth conditions in Western Canada. The movement of Canadian feeds into northeastern United States has quit.

BALTIMORE, MD.—New charges for handling and storing feed are effective here. The rates are: Labor incident to unloading, including 48 hours' storage, 13¢ per cwt. of feed; labor incident to warehousing and delivery to cars 2½¢ per cwt. on feeds; storage per month 2½¢ per cwt. on feeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—More than 60 feed dealers of the northwest who handle products of the Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, attended a dealers' school at Curtis Hotel here July 22 to 25. Various aspects of the feed business were covered and each session was a strictly business one, there being no entertainment except a banquet.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Land O' Lakes Creameries, Inc., has established a feed department to help select and to furnish feeds to be used with crops of the feeder. Co-operative creameries, local elevators and farm clubs will assist in handling the feeds. The ass'n furnishes dairy, poultry and hog feeds as well as all kinds of mill feeds.

ROCKWELL, IA.—A. R. Loomis & Son has taken over the distribution of Nutrena products here and the Rockwell City Feed & Produce Co., which has had the agency, will discontinue business. Harry F. Moneymaker, manager of the Rockwell company, will return to Kansas City where he will remain in the employ of the Nutrena company.

CANFIELD, O.—W. J. Zeller, Girard, has been elected pres. of the Eastern Ohio Feed Dealers Ass'n succeeding H. A. Lehman, North Jackson. Albert H. Buehrle, Youngstown, was re-elected vice pres. and J. X. Wadsworth, Warren, was named sec'y. The ass'n has about 60 members and is one of the most active sectional feed organizations in the country.

JANESVILLE, WIS.—Amco Service Stores, Inc., has added a third store in this state with the acquisition of the local establishment of the Southern Wisconsin Feed Co. The other stores are at Hartford and Oconomowoc. The Southern Wisconsin company was started in 1928 by the Carr and Conway brothers. Amco stores is a subsidiary of the American Milling Co., Peoria, Ill.

REPARATIONS for unreasonable freight rates charged for "the transportation of numerous carloads of cottonseed cake and meal from points in the southwest and the Mississippi Valley to points in central trunk line and New England territories" has been directed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in the complaint of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n against the railroads.

PEORIA, ILL.—Allied Mills, Inc., the holding company for the American Milling Co. and the McMillen Co., Fort Wayne, Ind., will have 2,000,000 shares of no par value and the basis of exchange will be 4 shares of the new stock for each share of American Milling and 3.6 shares of the Allied stock for one McMillen share. American Milling has 180,000 shares outstanding and McMillen 87,500.

AMERICUS, GA.—Properties of the Farmers' Oil Co., cottonseed products manufacturer, have been bot by L. L. McCleskey, Edgar Shipp and others of this place who will organize a corporation under the name of the McCleskey Cotton Oil & Peanut Mills to operate the plant. The output will include cottonseed and peanut products. The Philadelphia National Bank had owned the property for some time.

LYNN, MASS.—Park & Pollard, feed manufacturers, have established a unit here with the acquisition of the Butman Grain & Feed Co. which will be operated by a subsidiary, Butman Grain & Feed Corp., organized for the purpose. The new company has 5,000 shares of no par value and Henry L. Atwell, vice pres. of Park & Pollard, has been named pres. Carl B. Currie, buyer for the parent firm, is vice pres. and R. F. Frary is treas.

ROSSMOYNE, PA.—The Golden Grain Mills under construction here will be ready for operation Oct. 1, H. C. Zacharias, Camp Hill, the owner, who is a prominent grain merchant, has announced. The capacity will be 80 tons a day and the warehouse will store 126 varieties of dairy, poultry and live stock feed. The mill replaces one at Brandtsville which burned last year. The Gruendler Crusher & Pulverizer Co. has the machinery installation contract.

FEARS of a higher tariff have caused American importers of blackstrap molasses to take all available of the Cuban product from the last sugar crop. During June America imported 24,370,069 gallons as compared with 1,473,280 gallons in June 1928. Total imports from Cuba for the first six months of 1929 were 130,885,156 gallons. The increased movement was brought about by attempts in the

House of Representatives to place an 8 cents a gallon tariff upon the product when imported to be used in making industrial alcohol.

BLOOMINGTON, IND. — Meisenhelder Bros., Palestine, Ill., millers and feed men, who have acquired a number of establishments in Indiana and Illinois as reported in previous issues of the Journal, have acquired the Monroe County Flour Mills here from Curry & Fowler. The flour unit will be dismantled but the feed department will be operated. The feed store the Meisenhelder Bros. company has been operating here will be merged with the mill. The company recently issued \$50,000 7 per cent preferred stock. The company now has eight distributing branches in Illinois and Indiana.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—Funk Bros. Seed Co. has awarded contracts for plans for a new 60,000 bus. headhouse for the handling of soy beans, to Horner & Wyatt. The new structure will replace a wooden elevator that burned several months ago. The Webster Mfg. Co. has been awarded contracts for the sheet metal work and the transmission and conveying ma-

Watch This Column

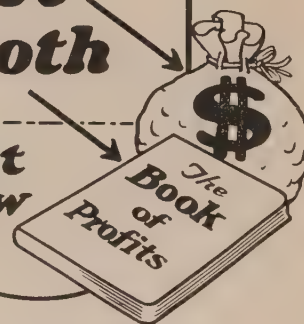
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Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

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309 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

chinery. The new house will be 36 x 36 and 110 ft. high and will include facilities for unloading railroad cars and motor trucks. Provision also has been made for future storage expansion.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Southard Feed & Milling Co. has discovered natural gas under its property and will use the fuel to run its plant. The day after the flow started, 275,000 cubic feet were obtained, making the well one of the largest in Jackson county. The company will use about 50,000 cubic feet a day at the plant.

HIGH COSTS in abortion, sterility, decreased milk flow and unthrifty calves as the inevitable result of a lack of sufficient minerals in feeding dairy cows are pointed out by A. J. Cramer of the Wisconsin Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n. Every ton of milk produced takes 14 lbs. of minerals from the cow and the usual dairy ration does not replace them in heavy producers, he declares. Mr. Cramer recommends the feeding of 40 lbs. steam bone meal, 40 lbs. finely ground limestone and 20 lbs. table salt as a mineral mixture to be added to the regular ration at the rate of 4 or 5 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of the regular ration.

UNUSUAL INTEREST is being shown in the approaching convention of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers ass'n which is to be held Sept. 5-6 at Conneaut Lake Park, Pa. Retail feed merchants in the territory of the ass'n made an extraordinary response to letters asking program suggestions and wholesalers are also showing a lively interest in preparations. The meeting site provides excellent entertainment features and good hotel accommodations. J. D. Ditzler is sec'y of the ass'n and his address is P. O. Box 687, Jamestown, N. Y. The ass'n has extended its service and a number of new members have joined.

ADDITION of iron oxide at the rate of 2 per cent of the total minerals allowed the steers brought an increase of gains and a higher dressing percentage in tests made at the University of Iowa Experiment Station at Ames. Eight groups of steers were compared and the gain of those given the iron oxide was 2.6 lbs. per day, the highest of the lots, exceeding the gain of the check group by .321 lbs. The simple mineral mixture to which the iron oxide was added was made up of 49.97 per cent ground limestone and 49.97 per cent special bone meal and .06 per cent potassium iodide. Iron oxide, previous experiments have shown, increases the red coloring matter content of the blood. Tho not considered conclusive the tests conducted with iron oxide (which is nothing more than iron rust) indicate a benefit from its addition to the daily ration in fattening cattle.

Feedstuffs Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during July, as compared with July, 1928, in tons were:

| | Receipts | | Shipments | |
|-------------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Baltimore | 1,078 | 1,742 | | |
| Chicago | 12,574 | 12,760 | 51,820 | 37,534 |
| Cincinnati | 330 | 310 | | |
| Kansas City | 6,380 | 4,860 | 17,680 | 16,320 |
| Milwaukee | 4,950 | 1,620 | 8,840 | 7,170 |
| Peoria | 29,440 | 32,520 | 45,695 | 35,029 |

Domestic Exports of Feeds.

Exports of feed of domestic origin during June, 1929, and for the 12 months ending with June, are reported in short tons by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

| | Twelve months ended June | | Twelve months ended June | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Hay | 468 | 771 | 13,615 | 17,676 |
| Cottonseed cake | 3,869 | | 196,256 | 261,039 |
| Linseed cake | 28,433 | 22,100 | 310,102 | 294,180 |
| Other oil cake | 2,346 | 1,546 | 26,439 | 11,231 |
| Cottonseed meal | 825 | 144 | 88,264 | 71,830 |
| Linseed meal | 1,115 | 467 | 10,344 | 8,567 |
| Other oil meal | 598 | 31 | 3,637 | 1,064 |
| Mixed poultry feeds | 468 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Mixed dairy feeds | 296 | (*) | (*) | (*) |
| Other prepared and mixed feeds | 964 | 1,828 | 23,672 | 32,209 |
| All other feeds | 1,965 | 1,005 | 48,123 | 39,936 |

*Not reported prior to January, 1929, included in prepared and mixed feeds prior to that.

Chicago May Trade in Feed Futures.

W. G. Moorhead, J. C. Curry, V. E. Herter and G. P. Perkins on Aug. 5 were informed that Pres. Arnot has appointed them a com'te to investigate the feasibility of developing a market in mill feeds on the Chicago Board of Trade.

It is not expected that the new market in feed futures will be inaugurated until after the trading in the stock division gets going on Sept. 16. Meantime the com'te will study the possibilities and will entertain constructive suggestions from members and handlers of feeds.

Can City Prohibit Molasses Feeds?

Cows around Winston-Salem, N. C., the fatherland of the cigarette, are going to reach for the Lucky or they won't reach—if they obey the orders of Jas. H. Heald, director of food inspection in the city health department there.

Molasses and other sweet feeds are prohibited from April 1 to Oct. 1 for dairies shipping into the city except as to the use of feed on hand and under certain conditions of feeding.

The order claims to be one against flies tho it applies generally and not just on dairymen who are careless about their milking barns. It probably will bring a strong protest from feed manufacturers and some dairymen may go to the courts to protect themselves if it is finally interpreted as one banning the purchase of new supplies of the feed during the summer months.

Guilty of Altering Inspection Certificates.

The E. G. L. Feed Mfg. Co., operating as the Bear State Milling Co., at Helena, Ark., John J. Truemper, manager, sec'y and treas.; T. J. Ellis, pres., contracted with the Delta & Pine Land Co., Memphis, Tenn., to deliver 500 160-lb. sacks of oats at 70½¢ per bushel at Scotts, Miss., and 400 sacks at 69½¢ at Lake Cormorant, Miss., all the oats to be No. 3 white and the top of the grade.

The Secretary of Agriculture in a finding issued July 25 states that the inspection certificate for the first lot to Scotts, Miss., issued by the grain inspector at Memphis, Tenn., for No. 3 white oats had been altered from 26½ to 28½ lbs. test weight; and that the shipment to Lake Cormorant was covered by an inspection certificate issued at Memphis, Tenn., calling for No. 4 white oats testing 25½ lbs., which had been altered to read No. 3 white, testing 28½ lbs.

The finding fails to disclose the name of the individual who altered the certificates.

Lower Rate on Blackstrap.

A preliminary order of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicates a victory for the feed industry of western New York and Eastern Pennsylvania in its struggle against unreasonable freight rates on blackstrap molasses from the seaboard to that district.

The Commission in a preliminary order indicated that an early reduction from 26½ cents to 18 cents on blackstrap for feed purposes from the coast to Jamestown, N. Y., would be directed.

The Commission holds the present rate to be unreasonably high and is a result of a long battle on the part of feed manufacturers.

Concerns vitally interested and who acted in the filing of a complaint against the blackstrap rate in that district are: Corn Exchange of Buffalo, Inc., New York State Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Ralston Purina Co., Inc., Eastern States Co-operative Milling Co., Maritime Milling Co., Black Rock Milling Corp., Park & Pollard Co., Inc., all of Buffalo, N. Y.; John W. Eshelman & Sons, Lancaster and York, Pa.; Tioga-Empire Feed Mills, Inc., Waverly, N. Y.; Beacon Milling Co., Cayuga, N. Y.; Elmore Milling Co., Inc., Oneonta, N. Y.; D.

H. Grandin Milling Co., Jamestown, N. Y.; James H. Gray Milling Co., Inc., Springville, N. Y., and the Farmers Syndicate, Inc., Cortland, N. Y.

YEAST is Essential
FOR POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK INCLUDE
Early Riser Animal-Poultry Yeast
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Pure Flake
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Excellent Service

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Vertical Feed Mixer



Mixes
With Less
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Anti-Friction
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Thorough
Mix Quickly

Ask for
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The Sidney
Grain Machinery Co.
Sidney, Ohio

Amendment to Georgia Feed Law Defeated.

Amendment of the Georgia feed law to require manufacturers to set forth upon the label the percentage of each ingredient apparently is dead as a result of a hearing granted the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

The bill had been in the agriculture committee of the house, reported out favorably and ready for passage when representatives of the Ass'n arrived July 29. Explanation of the objections of the manufacturers brought a rehearing the next day and a report by the committee recommending defeat of the bill.

The manufacturers based their objections upon the facts that it is impossible to enforce such a law because an analysis cannot show the percentages of ingredients and the formulas, in some cases, are the manufacturer's property as the result of the expenditure of large sums of money in research and tests before arriving at them. The ass'n representatives pointed out such an unenforceable law would work to the advantage of any dishonest manufacturers against reputable concerns.

Those representing the feed men were A. T. Pennington, Memphis, pres., Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n; Dr. J. W. Sample, Nashville, sec'y Southeastern Millers Ass'n, T. A. Porter, Chicago, of the Quaker Oats Co., L. R. Hawley, Memphis, of the Quaker Oats Co., P. A. Methvin, Alco Feed Mills, Atlanta, Ga., and L. F. Brown, Chicago, sec'y, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n.

Hay Movement in July.

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets, in tons, during July, as compared with July, 1928, were:

| | Receipts— | | Shipments— | |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|------------|-------|
| | 1929 | 1928 | 1929 | 1928 |
| Cincinnati | 3,366 | 4,136 | ..... | ..... |
| Denver (cars) | 37 | 26 | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas City | 14,964 | 17,568 | 3,828 | 6,444 |
| Milwaukee | 304 | 488 | ..... | ..... |
| Peoria | 410 | 1,390 | 70 | 60 |
| Seattle (cars) | 8 | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| New York | 1,996 | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Supplementary Blends More Profitable Than Straight Tankage.

For balancing the corn ration in dry lot feeding the Iowa Agricultural Exp. Sta. has found its "Big Ten" supplemental mixture more profitable than straight tankage.

The "Big Ten" mixture consists of (Tankage, 40 pounds; linseed oilmeal, O. P., 15 pounds; alfalfa meal, 12.8 pounds; cottonseed meal, 20 pounds; peanut oilmeal, 9 pounds; salt, barrel, 1.0 pounds; limestone, high calcium, ground, 1.5 pounds; iron oxide, commercial, Tamms Silica, 0.198 pounds; wood ashes, 0.500 pounds; and potassium iodide, 0.002 pounds; total, 100 pounds) self-fed in place of tankage.

In all instances the supplementary blends used proved more economical, everything considered, than did the straight tankage feeding. It must be emphasized, however, that these blends carried considerable tankage, the "Trinity" mixture running 50 per cent, the Modified "Trinity" 60 per cent, the "Big Ten" 40 per cent, and the Modified "Big Ten" 43 per cent of this meat meal by-product.

Since the feeds blended with tankage in the making up of 100 pounds of the supplementary feed, all cost less per pound than tankage, and, since the resulting blend was superior to straight tankage in the balancing of corn, obviously the supplementary mixtures as given are more economical for pork production than straight tankage. Then, too, the results of these supplementary blends should be much superior to tankage, if the pigs used in the comparative experiments are poorly fed previously.

More of the essential nutritional ingredients are furnished by the blends than by tankage, those nutritional ingredients which are essential for the proper balancing of corn in a superlative manner. Since a wide appreciation throughout the country has been expressed for tankage, the lesser demand for this product should help some in price equalization and, likewise, give the producer a chance to make his tankage purchases go farther, economically.

Cottonseed Prices Too Close to Meal at Memphis

Memphis, Tenn.—Aug. 3.—The open interest in seed has been reduced considerably in anticipation of the Government report on the 8th, and the probabilities are that the market will drift without any definite trend until the report is out of the way.

Seed prices at present levels are too close to meal, and the purchase of seed against simultaneous sales of meal should prove profitable after the weight of the early movement is out of the way. There is some complaint from Texas that seed are moving on too low a basis, and inquiries are being received from there daily, as to the hedging possibilities in this market. Exchange members bids to the country on a hedging basis under the option have developed that mill bids at this time are more nearly on a \$15.00 spread than on an average difference, but this condition will likely correct itself as competition becomes more general, and some bids are already reported in the Delta at \$40.00 f.o.b. country stations.

Grains and cotton are both having some effect on meal values, while trade buying is not in large volume, mill selling is insufficient and as a consequence nearly all transactions at this time are reflected in the Pit from one side or the other. Local sentiment is mixed, but more bearish than otherwise. Cottonseed meal at present prices is not high, and is under the average of last year.

New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs.

BURRUS MILL & ELEVATOR CO., Fort Worth, Tex., filed trademark Serial No. 284,288 the words Farmer Boy in capital script to describe stock feeds, poultry feeds, horse and mule feeds.

INTERNATIONAL MINERAL MEAL CO., Delhi, N. Y., filed trademark Serial No. 283,122 the words Cornello Minerals, with the word minerals placed below Cornello and between a large C and a large final O, to describe mineral meals in bulk and mineral blocks for cattle.

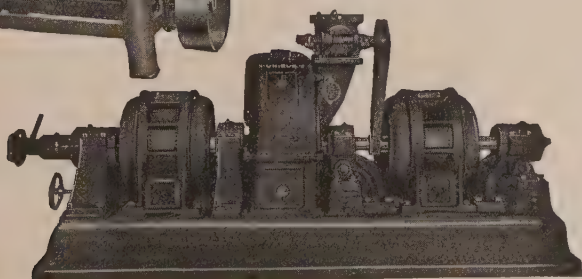
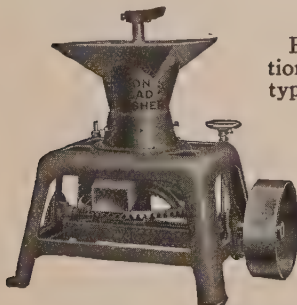
A paper pulp mill using rice straw is being urged for Arkansas by the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce and that organization is urging rice men to take the initiative. Another outlet for the byproducts of the farm.

OF COURSE YOU HANDLE FEEDSTUFFS! BUT WHAT PROFIT DO YOU MAKE?

We can show you how to make your own feeds at a good substantial profit and also increase your business by giving better service to the farmers in your community.

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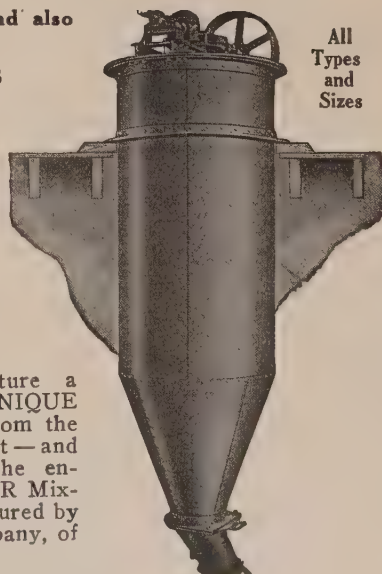
Here is a feed grinding combination which enables you to grind any type of feed the way customers want it ground. The UNIQUE attrition mill is known throughout the country as the mill that produces MORE and BETTER grinding CHEAPER.



FEED MIXERS

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We also manufacture a complete line of UNIQUE Horizontal Mixers—from the smallest to the largest—and recently took over the entire Line of GARDNER Mixers formerly manufactured by the Gedge-Grey Company, of Lockland, Ohio.



All Types and Sizes

Let us show you the way to greater profits in handling feedstuffs. Write us for catalogs on UNIQUE Feed Milling Machines or get in touch with our representative.

ROBINSON MFG. CO., 42 ROBINSON BUILDING, MUNCY, PA.
CHICAGO OFFICE—222 W. ADAMS ST.

Feed Grinder

AUGUSTA, N. Y.—The Fietz Alfalfa Mill here burned.

MILLARD, WIS.—E. D. Steenrod is planning to erect a feed mill here.

LYNDON, IND.—Clark McDearmon is erecting an addition to his feed mill.

CLEWISTON, FLA.—A feed grinder will be installed in the W. S. Harvel Seed Co. building.

FREEPORT, ILL.—W. H. Becker, Inc., has been incorporated for \$15,000 to manufacture and sell chicken feed.

PLEASANT PLAINS, O.—Morrow Feed & Supply Co. has purchased two line warehouses from Jones & Howard.

PAXTON, ILL.—The Andrews Feed Co. is installing a 10-ton Type S Fairbanks Truck Sca'e in its mill.—Geo. J. Betzelberger.

LYLE, MINN.—The Harland Flour & Feed Co. has purchased the Lyle feed mill from Edward Fossey, who will remain as manager.

DINBER, S. C.—R. C. Guy is erecting a feed plant with a capacity of 50 tons daily. Storage for 56,000 gallons of molasses also will be provided.

SALINAS, CAL.—The new plant of the Valley Fuel and Feed Co., which replaced the one destroyed by fire last year, is running. The plant is declared to be one of the best in the San Joaquin valley.

BERLIN, OKLA.—Operations at the new E. L. Williams feed mill have started. The plant is housed in a building 36x36 and cost about \$2,000. The mill will be run daily after September 1.

WILSON, OKLA.—William Overstreet plans to open his feed mill in about 30 days. It will be equipped with a hammer mill with a 40 h.p. electric motor. Besides home mixed feed the business will handle ingredients and manufactured feeds.

New Feed Plant at Peoria

The new plant of the Peoria Milling Co., at Peoria, Ill., started operations the first week in August. Building and equipment costs total more than \$60,000, but the plant is complete in every way. It is located on the C. B. & Q., which gives it direct connections with all railroads entering the city. The mill is 48x48, three stories high to the grain bins and is connected directly with the 48x48 two-story warehouse and the 48x48 warehouse and offices. The first story is of reinforced concrete and the rest frame with a fireproof covering.

Custom grinding as a means of increasing supplement sales will be a new feature of the business, the company in the past having confined its trade to retailers. Because of location near the Peoria stock yards an excellent delivery system is being worked out where the company's feed goes out to dealers on the return trip of the trucks hauling hogs to market.

Machinery, which was installed by the Wolf Co., consists of two Monarch 4C single disc aspirators, Puritan-J-B Molasses Mixer, two Allis No. 4 Scalp Reels mounted on one-ton capacity Mixers, a 32-in. Diamond 1A Attrition Mill, a Corn Cutter, which has an operating capacity of 5,000 bus., a Friction Bran Packer, a bag sewer and a No. 4 Grader. Two sets of belt conveyors, three belts to a set, are used to elevate the grain from the track pits and truck dumps.

Ten crib type wooden bins having a capacity of 50,000 bus. provide grain storage and the bins may be emptied direct or thru the 800-bu. hopper scales. Twenty-five carloads of feed can be stored in the warehouses. Molasses storage capacity is 25,000 gallons. All machinery is operated by electricity.

Figuring Cost of Food Value in Feed.

The grain elevator man who grinds feed for his dairymen feeders often would like to be in a position to tell exactly his patrons what any feed or combination of feeds will cost for the actual feed value therein. Ordinarily to arrive at this cost a complicated calculation and reference to tables of digestible nutrients would be necessary, but the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin has worked out a table of coefficients placing the various feeds on a comparative basis, so that it is easy to tell what is the cheapest feed to buy. The table should be preserved for reference.

To use the table, multiply the coefficients for a given feed by the market price a ton. The results will be the cost in cents a pound for

| Kind of feed | Coefficients | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Total digestible nutrients | Digestible crude protein |
| Carbonaceous Concentrates | | |
| Barley | .063 | .556 |
| Beet pulp, dried | .070 | 1.087 |
| Corn, dent | .058 | .667 |
| Corn, flint | .059 | .649 |
| Corn and cob meal | .064 | .820 |
| Hominy feed | .059 | .714 |
| Kafir grain | .062 | .556 |
| Molasses, beet | .085 | 1.724 |
| Molasses, cane | .084 | 5.000 |
| Oats | .071 | .515 |
| Oat feed, low grade | .115 | 1.220 |
| Rye | .062 | .410 |
| Concentrates Medium in Protein | | |
| Bran, wheat | .082 | .400 |
| Cottonseed feed | .087 | .352 |
| Distillers' grains, dried, from rye | .091 | .424 |
| Germ oil meal, high grade | .061 | .303 |
| Middlings, wheat, standard | .072 | .373 |
| Rye feed | .067 | .410 |
| Concentrates High in Protein | | |
| Brewers' grains, dried | .076 | .283 |
| Buckwheat middlings | .065 | .203 |
| Cocunut meal, low in fat | .066 | .251 |
| Cottonseed meal, choice | .064 | .135 |
| Cottonseed meal, prime | .066 | .150 |
| Cottonseed meal, good | .067 | .158 |
| Distillers' grains, dried, from corn | .056 | .223 |
| Flax seed | .049 | .243 |
| Gluten feed, high grade | .062 | .231 |
| Gluten meal | .062 | .133 |
| Linseed meal, old process | .064 | .166 |
| Malt sprouts | .071 | .246 |
| Peas | .066 | .263 |
| Soybeans | .053 | .151 |
| Soybean meal, fat extracted | .059 | .126 |
| Dried Roughage | | |
| Alfalfa hay | .097 | .472 |
| Clover hay, red | .098 | .658 |
| Clover hay, alsike | .106 | .633 |
| Clover and timothy | .108 | 1.250 |
| Corn fodder, medium dry | .093 | 1.667 |
| Corn stover, medium dry | .108 | 2.381 |
| Millet hay, common | .091 | 1.000 |
| Pea hay | .088 | .410 |
| Pea and oat hay | .102 | .602 |
| Soybean hay | .093 | .427 |
| Sudan hay | .097 | 1.351 |
| Straw, barley | .118 | 5.556 |
| Straw, oat | .113 | 5.000 |
| Straw, wheat | .136 | 7.140 |
| Timothy hay, all analyses | .103 | 1.667 |
| Timothy hay, cut before bloom | .099 | 1.064 |
| Fresh Green Roughage | | |
| Alfalfa, before bloom | .427 | 1.429 |
| Alfalfa in bloom | .338 | 1.515 |
| Barley fodder | .340 | 2.174 |
| Clover, red | .292 | 1.852 |
| Clover, alsike | .325 | 1.852 |
| Corn fodder, dent, in milk | .352 | 5.000 |
| Corn fodder, dent, in dough | .273 | 3.846 |
| Corn fodder, kernels, ripe | .205 | 3.333 |
| Corn fodder, flint, all analyses | .350 | 5.000 |
| Corn fodder, sweet, roasting stage | .354 | 4.167 |
| Peas and oats | .347 | 2.083 |
| Peas, field, Canada | .467 | 1.724 |
| Rye fodder | .325 | 2.381 |
| Soybeans | .345 | 1.562 |
| Silage | | |
| Corn, well matured | .282 | 4.545 |
| Corn, immature | .376 | 5.000 |
| Corn stover | .410 | 8.333 |
| Corn and soybean | .287 | 3.125 |
| Pea cannery refuse | .333 | 3.125 |
| Roots and Tubers | | |
| Beets, common | .490 | 5.556 |
| Beets, sugar | .357 | 4.167 |
| Carrots | .472 | 5.000 |
| Mangels | .676 | 6.250 |
| Potatoes | .292 | 4.545 |
| Rutabagas | .532 | 5.000 |

Table for Figuring Cost of Food Value in Feeds.

the respective nutrients. A practical application of the table will be in determining which is the more economical to feed, corn at \$25 or hominy feed at \$23 a ton. The coefficient for total digestible nutrients in corn, .058 multiplied by 25 equals 1.45 (cents) which will be the cost of total digestible nutrients a pound in corn. The coefficient for total digestible nutrients in hominy feed, .068 multiplied by 23 equals 1.56 (cents), representing the cost of total digestible nutrients in hominy feed. Corn is the more economical feed to buy. The economy of supplying digestible crude protein may be determined by using the coefficient relating to it and the feeds in question.

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Dried Buttermilk—Linseed & Cottonseed Meal
Brokerage Exclusively
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Durham Cane Feed MOLASSES

TANK CARS—BARRELS

Douglas Corn Gluten Feed, Gluten Meal,
Sweetened Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Meal

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RED IRON OXIDE

86% Iron

IRON—COP

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Practical feeding tests have proven their blood and bone building value when incorporated in poultry and animal feeds.

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FEED and GRAIN SAMPLES ANALYZED by EXPERTS

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Sulphured and Natural Oats
Barley Buckwheat and other
grains for poultry feed

ARCHER-DANIELS-MIDLAND CO.

Grain Department

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Elevator Capacity, 2,500,000 Bushels

Screenings Meal Not Pure Linseed Meal.

Lack of understanding of terms is arising regarding 30% linseed meal and 30% screenings oil feed and such confusion makes pertinent the discussion of the problem by H. A. Halvorson, chemist in charge of the division of feeds of the Minnesota Dept. of Agriculture. He points out that the definitions for old process oil meal and old process linseed meal areonymous and that oil meal made from American or Canadian flaxseed contains at least 34% protein while that made from the Argentine flaxseed contains from 30 to 32% protein, but is seldom sold in Minnesota. Mr. Halvorson sees a serious menace to the market situation of pure linseed meal in the confusion but points out that the manufacturers have been labeling their products correctly and legally.

"During the last few years," he says, "manufacturers have placed on the market a mixture of screenings, oil feed and oil meal, having a 30% protein guaranty. These mixed feeds have not been properly registered and labeled as old process linseed oil meal and old process screenings oil feed. The manufacturers, therefore, have complied with the law. . . . The objection is to the practise of confusing these products with 30% oil meal or 30% linseed meal, cause a pure linseed meal containing 30% protein is superior to a feed consisting of oil meal and screenings oil feed with the same protein content.

"From the habit and practice of erroneously referring to the mixture of oil meal and screenings oil feed as 30% oil meal, the former being sold in direct competition with pure linseed meal, and has all the advantage of price reduction."

The easy grades are for those who descend; the stony path and steepers for those who mount.—Charles Wagner.

Avoid Credit Losses on Feed Sales.

The Wadsworth Feed Co., Warren, O., feed manufacturer and carload and retail distributor of its products, has reduced its losses from bad accounts to 1/5 of one per cent of the total retail sales and at the same time grants credit to its customers where credit is justified.

A strict policy of extending credit only to those able to pay has eliminated the "slow pay" and irresponsible feeders from the credit list.

J. X. Wadsworth, pres. of the company and also sec'y of the Eastern Ohio Feed Dealers Ass'n, finds his plan successful and is willing to help others in the feed business handle the costly credit situation.

A farmer applying for credit is handed a financial statement blank covering property and debts and mortgages which must be filled out. He is told that extending credit on feed is similar to banking and ability to pay is the standard. Copies of the statement may be obtained from Mr. Wadsworth.

A man unwilling to produce the information is invariably a bad risk, the company believes, and those who are good risks usually do not hesitate to give the necessary information. Credit is extended with the understanding that 7 per cent will be charged for the money after 30 days.

The company manufactures its own rations and mashes and distributes them over a wide territory by carload and truck. A fleet of trucks is maintained for delivery service to farmers within a radius of 20 miles. Patrons in the city are charged 15c a hundred pounds for delivery, while rural customers pay from \$1.00 to \$3.50 a ton, depending upon distance from the store. The truck system has won many new customers.

Saskatchewan Wheat Pool will not pay farm storage this year, it is announced, in view of the new crop prospect.

To Differentiate Screenings from Linseed Meal.

Is linseed meal of lower protein content being confused with mixtures of linseed meal and flaxseed screenings and if so, what is the best action that the crushers can take which will protect both the farmer and the industry without unfair prejudice against any of the types of feed produced by the various members of the industry?

These questions and related problems of labeling, precise price listing and others are being taken up by George G. Kloser, sec'y, Linseed Meal Educational Com'te, Fine Arts Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

To discover if any confusion exists and to get opinions on the best remedy, Mr. Kloser is writing to farm paper editors and professors of animal husbandry, asking answers to the following questions:

Do you think the sale of such mixtures is prevalent in the territory under your observation?

Do you believe the farmer knows what he is buying?

If not, do you think the matter is serious enough to warrant a recommendation to the crushers, and what action do you suggest on their part?

The possibility of confusing such mixtures with such products as 32 per cent linseed meal, which has a lower protein content than the standard 34% meal because of an actual difference in the oil bearing seed from certain territories, is pointed out.

The mixture in question is 34% meal with screenings added, usually resulting in a 30% mixture sometimes loosely called "30% meal" and commonly sold at about \$7 a ton below the prevailing linseed meal market.

Importation of semolinas, wheat and flour into the French zone of Morocco has been prohibited.

Quality Grinding At Low Ton Cost

The efficiency of the feed grinder has much to do with the question of whether feed grinding is profitable or unprofitable. Power must not be consumed excessively and continuous and ever ready operation is important.

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mills with Pneumatic Products Collectors

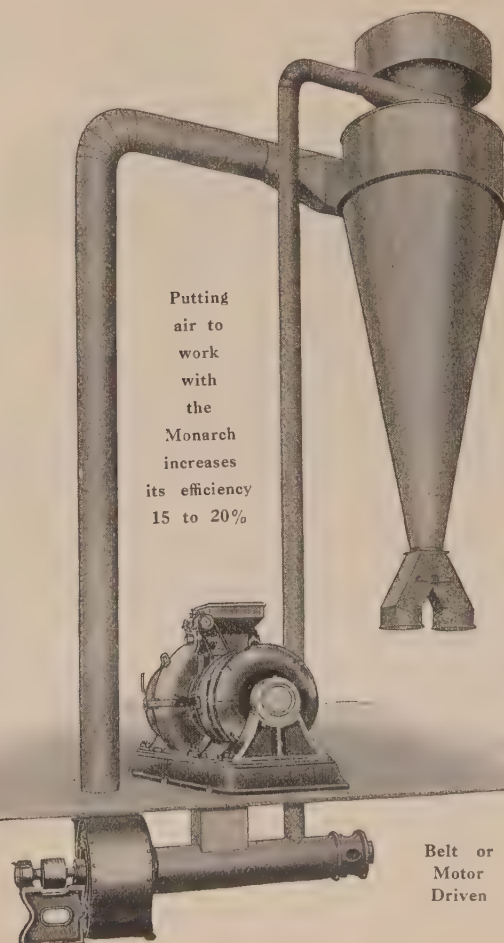
grind corn, oats, barley, screenings, etc., with exceptionally small amount of power and have an enviable reputation for low maintenance, upkeep and long life. It is *the grinder* for Elevator, Flour and Feed Mill. Write for complete details. No obligation.

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Preparing Grain Mixtures of Specified Protein Content.

By A. E. PERKINS of Ohio Experiment Station.

The percent of protein which it is advisable to supply in the grain will depend on the kind and quality of the roughage used and the relative prices of corn and oats as compared with the high protein grains. Authorities are not fully agreed on this point. The writer believes it entirely practical to use a ration lower in protein than is prescribed by many, especially when corn and oats are relatively abundant and cheap, as is the case this season.

For use with good alfalfa, soybean, or clover hay, with or without silage, a mixture of about 14% protein content is suggested. This will call for 10 to 12% of high protein grain in the mixture. For use with non-leguminous roughage, such as timothy hay or corn stover, an 18 to 20% protein mixture is suggested. This will usually require 30 to 35% of high protein grains. For use with mixed hay an intermediate grain mixture is suggested.

Instead of the exact weights stated in the tables a multiple of 10 or 25 lbs. may be taken if more convenient. Comparison with the tables will readily show the approximate protein content of the resulting mixture.

The tables are based on average analyses of the feeds. Feeds analyzing below the average in protein are frequently encountered. It would thus be necessary for anyone offering the feeds for sale on a minimum protein guarantee to increase by about 5% the amounts of the high protein materials as specified in these tables.

The number of good combinations of common feeding stuffs which could be made is practically limitless and no claim is made that the mixtures here suggested offer the only desirable combinations from every point of view. Corn and oats are selected as the two grains most commonly grown in this state for livestock feeding and are prescribed in equal amounts. This proportion can be changed in either direc-

tion. Other grains, such as wheat, barley, rye or buckwheat, can usually be substituted for part of either the corn or oats, on the basis of equal weights, without great change in either the protein content or total feeding value of the mixture.

In specifying linseed oilmeal and cottonseed meal as the representatives of the high protein group of feeds it has not been our purpose to discourage the use of other high-protein feeds. These two, however, are the most gen-

[Continued on page 202.]

TABLE 1.—Grain Mixtures of Specified Total Crude Protein Content Using Maximum Amounts of Corn and Oats

| Protein, percent | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Corn, ground shelled..... | 420 | 365 | 325 | 275 | 225 | 200 |
| Oats, ground..... | 420 | 365 | 325 | 275 | 225 | 200 |
| Bran..... | 50 | 100 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 125 |
| Linseed oilmeal..... | 55 | 85 | 125 | 162 | 200 | 237 |
| Cottonseed meal..... | 55 | 85 | 125 | 163 | 200 | 238 |

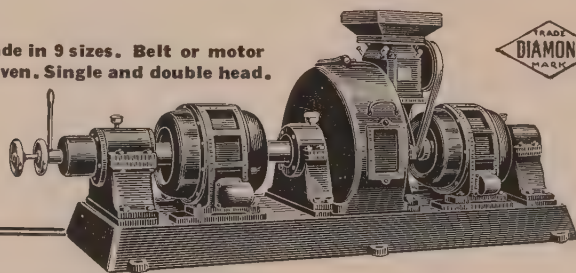
TABLE 2.—Grain Mixtures of Specified Total Crude Protein Content Using 10 Percent Molasses and Maximum Amounts of Corn and Oats

| Protein, percent | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
|---------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Molasses..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Corn, ground shelled..... | 330 | 300 | 250 | 225 | 200 | 175 |
| Oats, ground..... | 330 | 300 | 250 | 225 | 200 | 175 |
| Bran..... | 100 | 100 | 120 | 100 | 90 | 50 |
| Linseed oilmeal..... | 70 | 100 | 140 | 175 | 200 | 250 |
| Cottonseed meal..... | 70 | 100 | 140 | 175 | 210 | 250 |

TABLE 4.—Grain Mixtures of Specified Protein Content Using Maximum Amounts of Corn-and-cob Meal and Oats, 10 Percent Bran and Approximately Equal Amounts of Cottonseed and Linseed Oilmeals

| Protein, percent | 14 | 16 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ground corn-and-cob meal..... | 395 | 355 | 320 | 285 | 245 | 210 |
| Ground oats..... | 395 | 355 | 320 | 285 | 250 | 210 |
| Bran..... | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Linseed oilmeal..... | 55 | 95 | 130 | 165 | 200 | 240 |
| Cottonseed meal..... | 55 | 95 | 130 | 165 | 205 | 220 |

Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



"First Cost is Only Cost"

says Fred Holm of St. Charles, Minn. "Have used my Diamond Mill a year without one penny's worth of repairs. The quality and variety of feed ground on the Diamond cannot be duplicated by any other mill in America. Select the DIAMOND for lasting service.

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.

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It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 10,000 wagon loads. Each page is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date, Ledger Folio, Buyer, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Kind, Price, Amount, Cash, Charge.

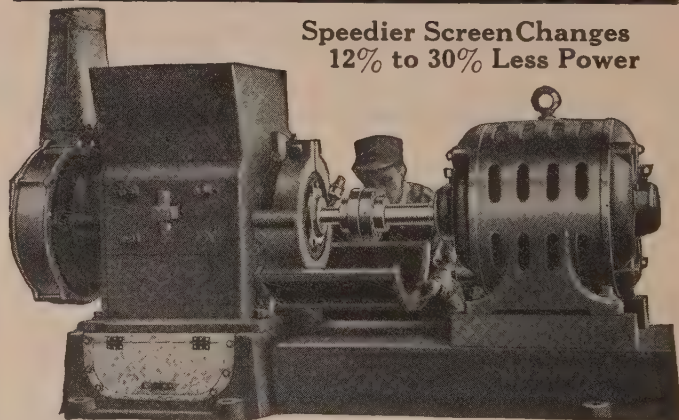
This book is 10½x15¾ inches and contains 200 numbered pages of linen ledger paper. Well bound with best binder board, covered with black cloth, with red keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs.

Order Form 44 Improved. Price, \$4.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Speedier Screen Changes
12% to 30% Less Power



A New Williams Grinder

— The "SPEED KING" —

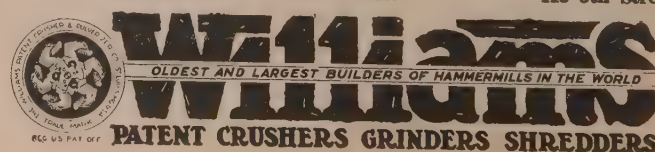
Finishes grain or ear corn in one operation with 12% to 30% less power (proved by actual comparison). Has quickest method of changing screens—no need to remove cover. 50% heavier ball bearings. Improved hammers and discs, greater weight, no vibration and many other improvements. Eight sizes. Let us send descriptive matter.

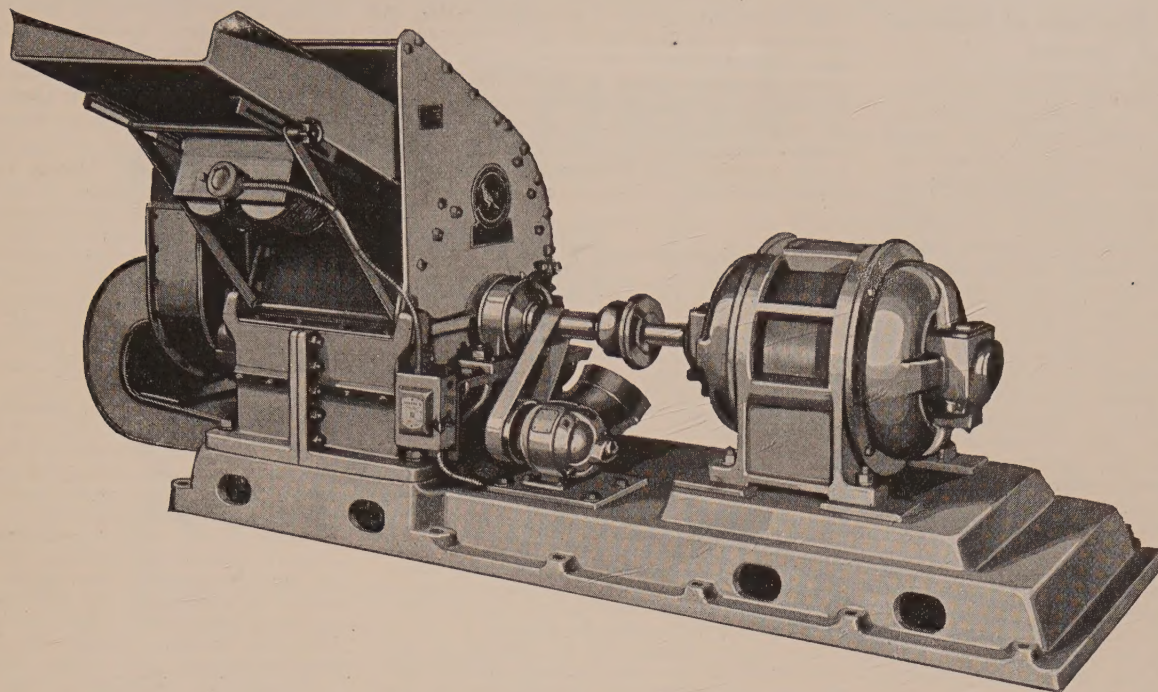
Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.
721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago
37 W. Van Buren St.

New York
15 Park Row

San Francisco
415 5th Street





"JAY BEE"

Model W Heavy Duty Mill

The Undisputed Low Cost Big Capacity Champion Grinder

**7300 lbs. Canadian Screenings per hour
Through 1-16 inch Screen—100 H. P.**

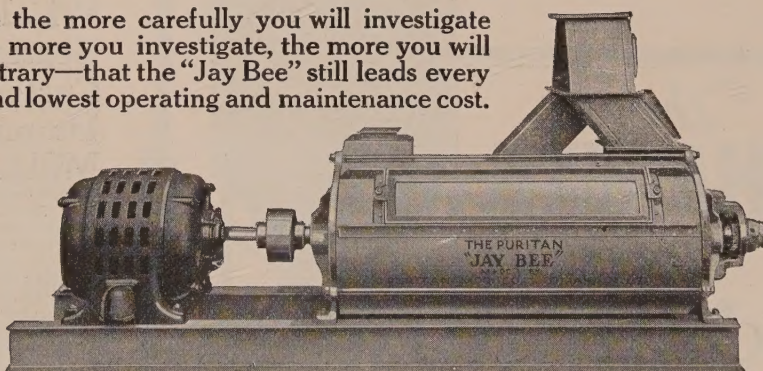
The shrewder a business man you are the more carefully you will investigate feed grinders before you buy. And the more you investigate, the more you will find—all competitive claims to the contrary—that the "Jay Bee" still leads every feed grinder made in biggest capacity and lowest operating and maintenance cost.

Vitality Mills Convinced

Rosenbaum Bros., proprietors of Vitality Mills, Chicago, tested and proved the "Jay Bee" against another leading make of feed grinder. The test proved that the "Jay Bee" with 100 H. P. motor, direct connected, over a period of four months consistently averaged 7300 lbs. Canadian Screenings per hour over $\frac{1}{16}$ -inch screen, while the competitive mill on the same screen, with the same horse power averaged only 4500 lbs. per hour. Vitality Mills owns and operates two Type W. 100 H.P. D.C. "Jay Bee" mills equipped with Magnetic Separators.

You cannot get a better mill than the "Jay Bee," for a better mill is not made. Over 11,000 users have proved this.

Sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, tex-ropo, or direct connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.



Puritan "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer

The only Molasses Mixer made that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses. As nearly perfect as science and mechanical skill can produce. Its efficiency and capacity are in keeping with the undisputed superiority of the World Famous "Jay Bee" mill. Write for literature.

J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.

J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.

JAY BEE SALES CO. 442-444 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Preparing Grain Mixtures of Specified Protein Content.

[Continued from page 200.]

erally available and the best known and therefore have been used as the representatives of their class. Peanut oilmeal, 40% corn gluten meal, ground soybeans or soybean oilmeal may be substituted for equal weights of either of the high-protein grains as specified in the tables whenever considerations of price or availability makes such a change desirable, without greatly affecting the protein content of the mixture.

It is always advisable to use a variety of grains rather than a single grain, for example, corn and oats rather than either alone. This principle is especially applicable to the use of high-protein supplements. Cottonseed meal from the sole standpoint of supplying digestible protein most cheaply may often seem a much better buy than linseed oilmeal. From the standpoint of keeping the animals in good condition, however, linseed oilmeal should be included in most grain mixtures, especially if no silage is fed and the roughage does not consist mostly of legume hay.

Wheat bran is included as an ingredient in most of the mixtures because it is a good conditioner and adds both bulk and palatability to the ration. It is also the best single source of the mineral phosphorus. However, if its price seems prohibitive, it may be omitted. Bran is of intermediate protein content, about 16%. Most of the mixtures recommended for feeding vary, but little in either direction from that value. It follows that the amount of bran used can be varied within much wider limits than any of the other feeds discussed, without marked effect on the protein content of the mixture.

Corn shipped for any considerable distance is nearly always shelled, the inferiority of the cob being generally recognized under such conditions. In the case of corn fed near the point of production the question frequently arises as to whether it is not better to grind the cob also, making corn-and-cob meal instead of meal

from the kernels only. This method saves the operation of shelling but a more efficient and more expensive mill and more power are required when the cob is ground. The cob constitutes approximately one-fifth by weight of ear corn and is mostly indigestible woody material. Cob is of quite similar composition to the coarsest part of corn stover which the animal ordinarily refuses to eat.

Adulterations and Misbrandings.

A. W. Scott Co., San Francisco, Cal., appeared as claimant for 1,000 sacks of poultry greens seized at Baltimore, Md., under a charge of misbranding. The label read in part "Made from Fancy Ground Alfalfa. Guaranteed Analysis Protein 20% Min. Fibre 18% Max." Claims as to protein and fibre content were false, the government charged. The article was released on bond to relabel before sale.

A. W. Scott Co., San Francisco, Cal., appeared as claimant for 225 bags of feed seized at Baltimore, Md., under a charge of misbranding. The feed was labeled in part "Poultry Greens * * * Guaranteed Analysis Protein 20% Min. Fat. 2% Min. Fibre 18% Max." The government alleged the feed did not meet requirements of the labeled claims. The article was released to the company under bond to relabel before sale.

Rule-Jayton Cotton Oil Co., Stamford, Tex., was named in two informations alleging shipment in part under the name of the Stamford Cotton Oil Mill, in part under the name of the Jayton Cotton Oil Mill and in part under the name of the Rule Cotton Oil Mill various shipments of cottonseed meal and cottonseed cake which were misbranded. The articles were labeled variously to indicate a content of crude protein of 43%. Pleas of guilty were entered and the court imposed fines aggregating \$110.

Home Oil Mill Co., Decatur, Ala., was charged with shipment of 80 sacks of cottonseed meal, seized in Buffalo, N. Y., on an allegation of misbranding. The label, in part, read, "36% Prime Cottonseed Meal * * * Protein (Min.) 36%, Nitrogen (Min.) 5.76%, Fibre (Max.) 14%." Henry & Missert Feed Co., Inc., appeared as claimant and the article was re-

leased under bond to be relabeled, if offered for sale, in part: "Protein 34%, Fat 5%, Nitrogen 5.44%, Fibre 16.50%."

Some New Scientific Data on Yeast.

By DR. L. B. CLAUSEN OF NORTHWEST INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY.

It is obvious that a strong, healthy body is an essential pre-requisite to maximal production, but, in addition, the hen must be furnished with such food as will be converted into egg production. To meet this requirement, poultrymen long ago resorted to the feeding of special forms of egg mash, meat scraps, etc., but overlooked a most economical and excellent substance—YEAST—a food that not only stimulates egg production, but likewise increases the size of the egg.

This reaction has been definitely proven and may be readily explained through consideration of the fact that eggs contain a large amount of protein, the simple and conjugated forms of which demand that sulphur and phosphorus be present in unstinted quantities in the diet. Especially is this true of phosphorus, as that element is markedly involved in the formation of phospho-protein (ovovitellin of the egg yolk). Consequently, the following percentages of these constituents yeast, as determined by inorganic analysis, reveal the importance of employing yeast as a dietary measure:

Phosphorus compounds—from 50 to 60 per cent.

Sulphur compounds—approximately 8 per cent.

Speedy Conversion of New Wheat.

From a Ranger, Tex., wheat field to hot biscuits took just 17 minutes and 32 seconds! That was the speed at which grain was transformed into edible food in an experiment there. It was reaped, threshed, sacked, ground into flour and baked in that time.

A similar race last year required 41 minutes. And they say the biscuits were "swell!"—Art. Torkelson, Fort Dodge, Ia.

The HAINES feed MIXER

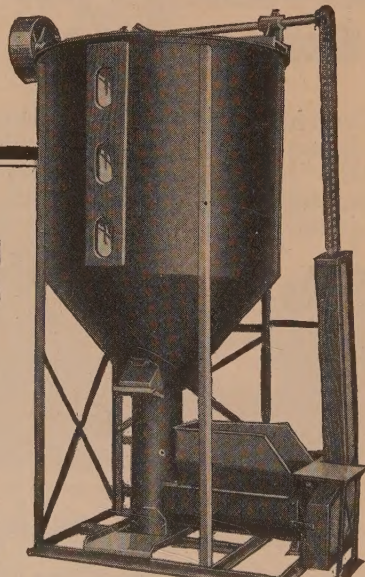
THE MIX IS ALWAYS VISIBLE

A self-contained unit shipped completely assembled ready for operation as soon as connected to power. No extra parts or elevators necessary. No mill-wright labor required. Easily set up or moved.

Manufactured in two sizes:

No. 1 Mixer capacity 50 cubic feet or 40 bushels. No. 3 Mixer capacity 100 cubic feet or 80 bushels. Either size furnished with pulley for belt drive or with electric motor and reduction gears for independent operation.

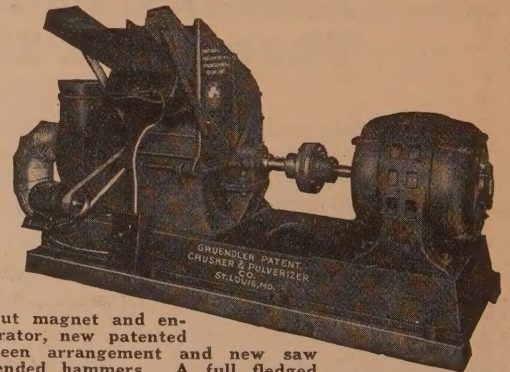
WE WANT LIVE SALES REPRESENTATION IN OUR OPEN TERRITORIES



Send for Bulletin No. 18-G

New Standard Whirl Beater Custom Hammer Mill

with built-in spout magnet and enclosed type generator, new patented quick-change screen arrangement and new saw toothed double ended hammers. A full fledged hammer mill with over 45 years of successful performance. Needs no introduction and has never failed to get the business for Gruendler users over that of any other known principle of grinding in custom mills, elevators and commercial feed mills throughout America and known as



GRUENDLER

America's Leading Hammer Mill

A Mill Without a Competitor

Do not be influenced by comparisons with old style Gruendler Mills, of which there are many thousands still in successful operation, as against present day methods and modern improvements that are the outstanding features of "GRUENDLER PROGRESS" today.

GUARANTEE

Gruendler Standard Whirl Beater Custom Grinder guaranteed to give the greatest capacity and the most uniform fineness power for power over that of any known principle and will install anywhere on thirty days' trial along side of any mill you are now operating and no strings attached.

All sorts of claims are being made by Hammer Mills recently placed on the market, but anyone wishing to install mills for comparative tests, which are usually expensive to operator, will find Gruendler ready to meet the requirements.

Write for further particulars and let us explain fully in order that you may compare with your present equipment.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. 2915-17 North Market St. ST. LOUIS, MO.

A Gruendler hammer mill for every grinding need in elevator, custom feed mills or commercial feed plants.

THE GRAIN MACHINERY CO. MARION-OHIO

Blue Streak

Custom Hammer Mill

GUARANTEE

The Blue Streak Hammer Mill is guaranteed unqualifiedly to grind feed better and at a lower cost per 100 pounds than any other mill now on the market. You are the judge.

Prater Pulverizer Company

At the State Fair!

You've been hearing about Blue Streak and its remarkable **Triple Reduction Process**. You've read how the Blue Streak Hammer Mill is a **guaranteed** superior Feed Grinder.

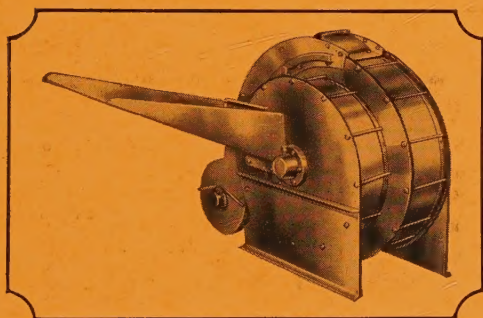
Now investigate and see for yourself why the Blue Streak has revolutionized grinding costs downward and improved quality.

See the Blue Streak in continuous operation at the State Fair. Visit the Blue Streak Exhibit and get the facts, first hand.

Exhibiting at

Illinois State Fair
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Iowa State Fair
Kansas State Fair
Nebraska State Fair
Oklahoma State Fair

August 17-24
August 31-Sept. 7
August 21-30
September 14-21
August 30-Sept. 6
September 21-28

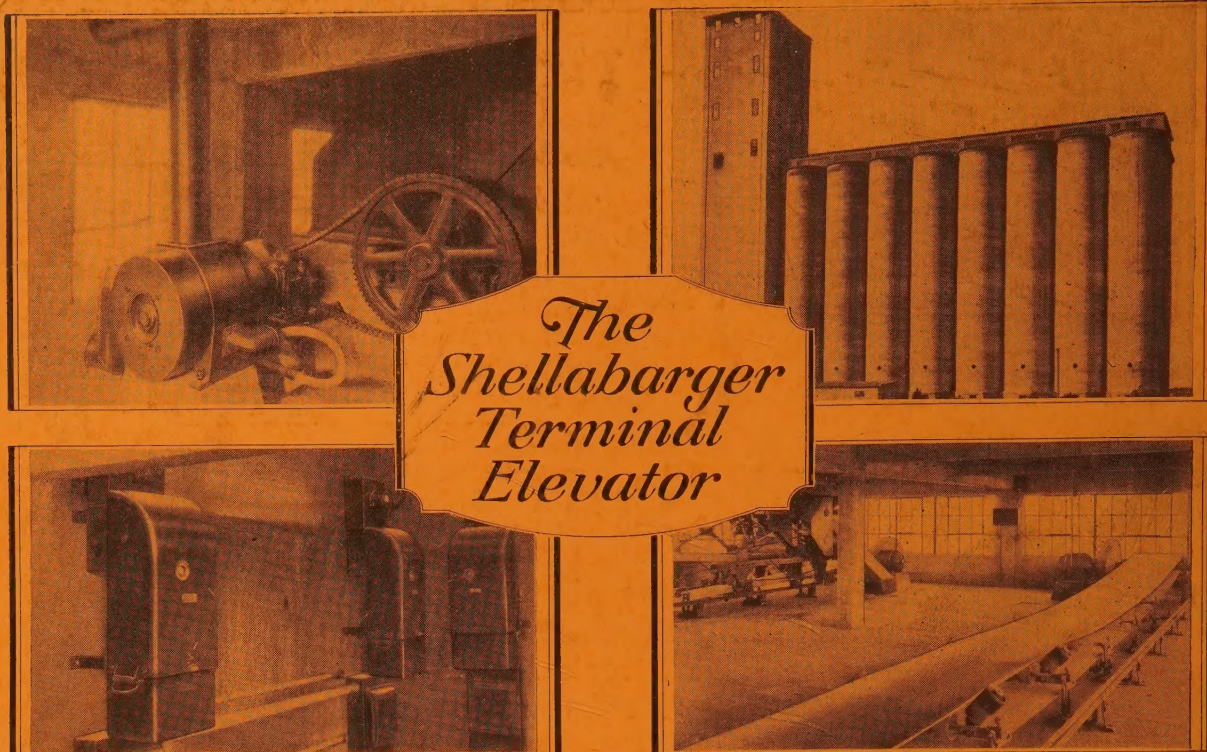


\$565.00
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A few highly desirable territories open for responsible Sales Representatives

PRATER PULVERIZER COMPANY
817 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, U.S.A.

Most Complete Line of Hammer Mills Manufactured



*The
Shellabarger
Terminal
Elevator*

Completely Electrified by G.E.

Ideally located in the heart of the Kansas wheat belt, the Shellabarger Mill & Elevator Company, of Salina, has erected a 1,000,000-bushel terminal elevator which is one of the finest in the country.

To General Electric was intrusted the responsibility of electrifying the elevator. The three legs and the cleaner were powered with totally enclosed, pipe-ventilated motors; the remainder of the machinery, with totally enclosed, fan-cooled motors. In the smaller sizes, Type

FT (normal-torque, low-starting-current) motors were installed, thus permitting installation of simple, inexpensive, across-the-line controllers.

These features are indicative of the high standard of this electrification—an electrification designed, engi-

neered, and installed to obtain maximum reliability, maximum safety, and freedom from continual maintenance. Grain-elevator specialists are at your service through your nearest G-E office.

Designer: Horner & Wyatt,
Consulting Engineers, Kan-
sas City.
Builder: McDonald Engine-
ering Co., Chicago.
Electrical Contractor: Salina
Plumbing & Electric Co.
Power: United Power & Light
Corp., Salina.
Insured by:
Flour Mills Mutuals.
Power transmitters: (speed re-
ducers and silent-chain
drives) by Link Belt Co., of
Chicago.
Elevator machinery: Webster
Manufacturing Co., Chicago.



Motorized Power
—fitted to every need

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